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VOP INTERVIEWS PLO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT HEAD ABU AL-LUTF

JN130741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 13 Oct 79 JN

[Text of VOP correspondent's interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Question: Our first question is about prominent political developments and the PLO Political Department head's assessment of them. We hope that brother Abu al-Lutf will give us a review of these developments and the role of Palestinian diplomacy in this context, considering that most political observers agree that this period is one of large-scale political gains for the PLO.

Answer: When we speak of such developments, we note that conferences have been held, including the nonalined conference, which condemned the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. The nonalined conference also decided to support the Palestine cause and the PLO. This is a great achievement on the international level. The nonalined summit conference was a demonstration to the benefit of the world's liberation movements, particularly that of Palestine. Furthermore, the Palestine issue was given special attention at the United Nations, beginning with the Security Council where the issue was submitted and several resolutions adopted [words indistinct]. Furthermore, draft resolutions were submitted to the Security Council. The Palestine issue has been discussed several times lately.

Further, at the outset of the foreign minister-level session, speakers at the UN General Assembly discussed the Palestine issue and the PLO on behalf of several countries. There was almost unanimous support for the Palestine cause and for the need to resolve the Middle East crisis and to support the PLO. Undoubtedly, the recent change in the U.S. public's outlook is another positive factor in the international arena. In addition, the Arab group held meetings during which it discussed recent developments and the need for international coordination.

Question: Brother Abu al-Lutf, in previous statements you have said that the Camp David ploy will inevitably reach a deadlock. Do you still believe that? And do you believe that there are many people in the world who share this opinion? Do you hope that this will lead to alternatives that will be more suitable for progress toward genuine peace in the area?

Answer: We believe that the Camp David agreements have reached a deadlock. However, it seems that the sides involved in the Camp David process are still determined to continue their implementation of these agreements, ignoring the fact that our people in the occupied areas have categorically rejected them. In fact, the PLO and the whole Arab nation have rejected these agreements. The nonalined countries, as I said, condemned the Camp David agreements. Most of the EEC countries were reserved in their stands on the Camp David agreements. This is because the agreements do not constitute a comprehensive solution of the Middle East and Palestine issue, but are a partial solution that can only aggravate tension in the Middle East. We can also see recognition of this in the official statements and joint statements issued by several friendly and neutral countries. Therefore, we can say that the international trend is clearly one of condemnation of these agreements. As a result, the EEC and the nonalined groups have begun to search for proper alternatives, to resolve the Palestine issue and the so-called Middle East crisis within the UN framework. So we can also note that the current trend is moving toward a search for the proper means to such a solution.

Question: Do you mean that certain European countries might officially raise the issue at the Security Council as the proper forum, or is there another international framework within which the issue will be discussed? Is there something of this sort?

Answer: These initiatives have not yet fully cyrstalized. However, it can be said that they are all aimed at resolving the Middle East crisis and the Palestine issue within the UN framework.

Question: Brother Abu al-Lutf, Carter said recently that resolving the Palestine issue ranks third as far as his priorities for resolving the Middle East problem are concerned. Of course, as you have pointed out, there is an important move in the American public's view toward regarding the Palestine issue as the crux of the area's dispute. It seems there is a contradiction between this change in the U.S. public's outlook and the U.S. President's insistence on such a stand. What is your opinion of Carter's recent statement on this subject?

Answer: We must certainly take into consideration the fact that President Carter is currently waging his election campaign. This is the top priority in his calculations. He is trying to attract the U.S. voters for the next presidential election. However, what is important here is not the statement made by Mr Carter, it is the statements that are being made by American leaders and leaders who represent the American public, particularly black leaders and citizens and certain white American leaders. Such statements indicate that a significant interest is being developed in the Palestine issue. These statements, which address the Palestine issue and declare the need to resolve it as soon as possible, are being highlighted by the American newspapers. It must be noted that the chances for President Carter's victory in the next elections are not that good. Therefore, we must not pay great attention to such statements simply because they do not support the Palestine issue, as there is another positive trend in the United States that will undoubtedly be enhanced and grow stronger with time.

Question: Brother Abu al-Lutf, the last question we have is about an issue that is being widely discussed in terms of Lebanon: the convocation of the next Arab summit. There is a general belief that this summit will be devoted almost entirely to the Lebanese question. Of course, the PLO made an advance announcement that it encourages such a summit. What is the Palestinian view? Will there be new Palestinian ideas that will be submitted to the forthcoming summit, and, if so, what are they?

Answer: The convention of an Arab summit conference is certainly a necessary thing. The Baghdad summit conference emphasized the need to convene an Arab summit conference every year. Consequently, an Arab summit conference should be convened. The PLO supports the urgent convocation of an Arab summit conference. The Arab group met in New York during the current UN General Assembly session and exchanged views on the convention of such a summit. At that time, the Arab group decided in principle that the Arab foreign ministers' council should convene on 20 October, to decide the time and venue of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

Lebanon has emphasized the need for this conference to be devoted to discussion of the Lebanese crises. However, the majority opinion was that the Arab summit conference should discuss several issues, rather than just one. Therefore, it has been agreed to convene an Arab summit focusing on the Lebanese crisis and other issues. The specific agenda of the summit will be drafted by the Arab foreign ministers council when it convenes.

Recent developments, particularly developments related to the Palestine issue, will certainly be another major issue that will be discussed again. Further, the international stand on the Palestine issue and the Middle East crisis will also be discussed. However, the major topics of the summit agenda will be drafted by the Arab foreign ministers council.

QADDUMI MAKES STATEMENT TO MONDAY MORNING MAGAZINE

JN141844 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO Political Department, has called on the Arab oil countries to exert pressure on the United States so as to influence the forthcoming presidential elections. In a statement to be published tomorrow by the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING, he said that he will confer with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet on the need to raise the level of PLO representation in the Belgian capital. He also said that the PLO wants such a change in the stand of West Europe that the European states will announce their support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He added that the PLO will be forced to call for an emergency UN session if the United States continues to use the veto against the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

VOP COMMENTS ON CARTER PRESS STATEMENTS ON ISRAEL

JN121559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In an interview with the U.S. press, President Jimmy Carter announced that guaranteeing Israel's security occupies first place in his political interests, and that solving the Palestine issue as a precondition for peace in the Middle East occupies second or third. He added that his government has not exerted and will not exert any pressure on Israel vis-a-vis the subject of the Palestinians or the subject of shelling southern Lebanon, because such pressures will be of no avail, as he said.

What has been said by President Carter is in fact a reaffirmation of a well-known fact about U.S. policy in the region, as well as an unequivocal denial of trends that were about to be repeated in recent times, suggesting a positive change in the official U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

There is no doubt that this continued adoption of U.S. stands that seem decisively in favor of Israel, despite the tremendous change in U.S. public opinion and despite the tangible change in the stand of several states--specifically the West European countries--represents the climax of hostility against the just Palestinian cause as well as the climax of his (?support) for the Zionist viewpoint, about which the U.S. people have begun to feel uneasy. At the same time, this constitutes a blatant challenge to and provocation of the Arabs, most of whose regimes have not thus far defined a stand toward the United States out of the delusion of a possible change in the U.S. stand for the better.

We in the Palestinian revolution were not at all surprised by the U.S. President's public stand, because we have never been suspicious of the U.S. administration's continued hostility to our cause and our people's rights.

Nevertheless, we feel a bit sad when we view the Arab side which hears such statements day and night without doing anything or criticizing the U.S. stand.

Some people may say that Carter's statements are like presenting credentials or good conduct papers to the Zionist voters, because the U.S. elections are coming soon. Regardless of the extent of logic included in such a saying, there is no doubt that the U.S. stand is based in all circumstances and times on the basis of absolute support for the Zionist viewpoint. This stand has practically not changed at any time, whether regarding the Palestinian issue or that of Lebanon.

Finally, we place the statements of the U.S. administration's President in the hands of the forthcoming Arab summit so as to crown a huge file that overflows with stands hostile to Arab rights, and with provocative statements that are full of humiliating belittlement of the Arabs. Perhaps when reading this file--and we do think they have read it before--they will feel a little restless and proceed toward the adoption of a sound stand toward the U.S. administration. The minimum of such a stand will be exercising some pressure that forces this administration to view the Arabs with some respect and with some objectivity concerning their legitimate rights.

ABU MAZIN DISCUSSES MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN121911 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 12 October--Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member, has asserted that his recent meeting with U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Talcott Seelye took place during a dinner banquet hosted in honor of black leader Jesse Jackson. He said that the meeting was by coincidence and that he was introduced to the U.S. ambassador by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman prior to his departure today as a member of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to Tunisia, Mahmud 'Abbas said that he had conducted a 45-minute dialog with the U.S. ambassador which was devoted to the Palestinian citizen's rights and his right to determine his future. He added that he discussed the U.S. administration's disavowal of the Palestinian citizen's rights despite President Carter's announcement that he is intent on human rights.

In his statement, Mahmud 'Abbas pointed out that he met again with the U.S. ambassador during a reception held by the GDR Embassy in Damascus. Mahmud 'Abbas said that the ambassador suddenly remarked on the publication of their photos shaking hands that "It seems that Mr Abu Mazin will lose confidence within the PLO." Abu Mazin replied: "We are afraid that the consequences might turn against you, recalling the fate of U.S. UN Ambassador Andrew Young."

PLO OFFICIAL WARNS INDONESIA ON ISRAELI AIRCRAFT PURCHASE

LD121220 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--PLO head in Kuwait 'Awni Battash, in a statement published today, has called on Indonesia to rescind its decision to purchase Skyhawk aircraft from Israel.

In a statement published by AL-QABAS, he said that the Indonesian Government must realize that in the event of this deal going through, it will expose Indonesia's "fraternal and strong" relations with the Arab and the Islamic world to danger. Battash expressed astonishment at Indonesia's cooperation with Israel in spite of the resolutions of the Islamic Congress and the nonalined states. He expressed his hope that the news of Indonesia's intention to buy these aircraft from Israel "was totally unfounded." The paper also quoted Indonesian Ambassador to Kuwait Munawir Sjadzali as saying that he has cabled his government inquiring about these recent reports. He expressed his hope that these reports were "false" and aimed at harming the "excellent" relations between Indonesia and the PLO. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Israel has stated that Washington is mediating between Israel and Indonesia for the sale to Indonesia of Skyhawk aircraft owned by Israel.

PLO GULF OFFICE CHIEFS TO JOIN DELEGATION IN IRAN

JN150921 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 15 Oct--Citing informed Palestinian sources, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB reports today that the heads of the PLO offices in Qatar Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait will joint the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Tehran, which is led by Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member. These sources, however, did not disclose the reason the PLO Gulf offices chiefs will join the Tehran talks. AL-'ARAB says that a number of PLO office directors in the Gulf arrived in Tehran last night for this purpose, at the request of the leader of the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Tehran. Yasin ash-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha, is scheduled to leave Doha for Tehran today, to join the delegation. Al-'ARAB says that the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Tehran is holding talks with Iranian officials on latest developments in the Palestinian question and on Arab-Iranian relations.

PNC SPEAKER KHALID AL-FAHUM INTERVIEWED BY RIYADH PAPER

LD131138 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, has praised the strong and firm stands of the kingdom vis-a-vis the question of holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestine. In an interview with AL-JAZIRAH published today, he said that the Saudi leadership has at no time slackened its expressed material and moral backing and support for the rights of the Palestinian people. He said his visit to the kingdom is taking place within the framework of the firm fraternal relations linking the Palestinian people with the Saudi people and leadership.

Al-Fahum stressed that the Palestinian people are an indivisable part of the Arab nation, and can in no way accept any tutelage from any world power. He referred to the present Jordanian-Palestinian dialog and explained that it is built on the basic factor of the stand of the two people in one trench to retrieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to realize total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

Khalid al-Fahum expressed the readiness of the Palestinians to hold any dialog with the Lebanese sides, to back the efforts of the Lebanese Government to reduce the crisis which the sons of the south are experiencing, and to strengthen any Arab effort to curtail the continuing Israeli aggression. He also expressed the readiness of the PLO to hold a dialog with any side in accordance with the firm requisites which recognize the legitimate Palestinian rights.

BAHRAIN

SAUDI NAVY COMMANDER, WARSHIPS ARRIVE ON VISIT 15 OCT

JN151117 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1056 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 15 October--Col Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain defense forces, met with Naval Commander Talal Salim al-Mufdi, commander of the Saudi Navy, in Manama today. They discussed joint bilateral cooperation in various military fields. A number of Saudi Navy vessels arrived in Bahrain this morning on a visit of several days.

KUWAIT

ARAB GULF OIL DELEGATES DISCUSS AGENDA FOR MEETINGS WITH EEC

LD151324 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 15 October--An oil committee comprising representatives from seven Arab Gulf countries met here today to prepare the ground for the expected Gulf-European dialog.

The oil ministers of the seven Arab Gulf countries decided at the meeting in Saudi Arabia last month to set up a committee to prepare the working paper for the dialog which the Gulf countries will have with the EEC countries. The oil ministers themselves will meet next month to discuss the results of the work of their committee.

GULF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORMED 15 OCT

LD151504 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 15 October--'Abd al-'Aziz as-Saqr, chairman of the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce and Industry, today announced the birth of the Federation of Arab Gulf Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. As-Saqr added that the board of directors of the new federation, which comprises the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain, met today for the first time under his chairmanship.

SAUDI ARABIA

BAHRAINI MINISTER ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD160950 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, Bahrain's foreign minister, arrived this morning in At-Ta'if to take part in the working meeting to be held on today in At-Ta'if and to be attended by foreign ministers of Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Oman and the kingdom.

UAE, Qatari, Omani Ministers

LD160952 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0927 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--Shaykh Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, foreign minister of the UAE, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs of Qatar, and Qais Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, arrived in At-Ta'if this morning.

Kuwaiti Minister Arrives

ID161006 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwait's foreign minister, accompanied by Shaykh Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid, under secretary to the minister, today arrived in At-Ta'if to attend the conference of foreign ministers of Arab Gulf countries.

MINISTER DENIES ECONOMIST REPORT ON STATIONING OF U.S. FORCES

ID151200 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dr Muhammad 'Abdu Yamani, the minister of the information, has denied reports in the British magazine THE ECONOMIST about the stationing of U.S. aircraft and forces in the kingdom. He said there are no foreign forces in the kingdom and the reports are unfounded. The people and army of the kingdom are capable of protecting the homeland and defending the faith.

The minister expressed his surprise that a magazine of the status of THE ECONOMIST should publish such fabrications.

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S HANDLING OF DOMESTIC ISSUES

ID131028 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has said that he intends to take strict measures to combat inflation in the United States, which is getting worse and endangering the U.S. economy.

Despite the fact that the United States has by comparision suffered little from the inflation which is troubling the world at present, it has not been spared the damage caused in many countries, even though the U.S. economy has a powerful industrial and agricultural base. However, the American is extravagant and loves to be lavish in his spending. This unbalanced spending has caused him great harm. For example, the American citizen is known to use more energy than anyone else in the world because he uses machines in all aspects of his daily life. This is why he suffered most when the oil crisis became aggravated as a result of the inability of supply to meet increasing demand on the world market. And this had an adverse effect on the price of oil.

It was natural for the extravagant living of the American citizen to lead to violent upheavals in the value of the U.S. dollar on the world market. The value of the dollar against gold and major world currencies dropped and this had serious repercussions on the position of the dollar. This lead to the intervention of the U.S. Government to stop the falling value of its currency. The latest instance of this was the raising of the interest rate, bolstering the position of the dollar.

It appears that the U.S. President is resolved to take more measures to protect the dollar, but he did not reveal what these measures are, beyond saying that he will take these measures even if they harm him politically and jeopardize candidacy for a second term in office.

Observers see that such an attitude on the part of U.S. President Carter gives a strong indication that the man is confident in his steps and that he carefully calculates every move, especially in tackling domestic issues. His success or failure in tackling them will be the final verdict for his political future.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES ARAB INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

LD152156 [Editorial Report LD] Riyadh SNA in Arabic at 1920 GMT on 15 October 1979, in an item datelined Jidda, reports that Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, Saudi minister of information, has told SNA that the Council of Ministers has acquainted itself with the various projects carried out at the holy places. The council also heard a report by the minister of Islamic affairs and awqaf about his ministry's preparations for the pilgrimage season. The minister of information added that the council discussed the agreement concluded between the kingdom and West Germany regarding private investments in Saudi Arabia. The council ratified the agreement.

The minister of information added: The council approved the request presented by the minister of industry and electricity to ratify the agreement on turning the Arab States Industrial Development Center into an Arab organization for industrial development. A royal decree has been prepared in that respect. Arab industry ministers already approved the agreement earlier this year.

"His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that the Council of Ministers has approved the request of the minister of information regarding the renewal of the agreement on television development with the French agency. The council also ratified the World Administrative Radio Conference Geneva agreement on medium and low frequencies."

His excellency concluded his statement to SNA by saying that the council's resolutions would be submitted to his majesty the king for approval.

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER LEAVES FOR TOKYO 16 OCT

JN160848 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 October--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah left Abu Dhabi for Tokyo this morning on an official visit of several days to Japan.

While in Japan, Dr al-'Utaybah will meet with senior Japanese officials, including Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and other former prime ministers. He will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki, dealing with aspects of bilateral cooperation in oil. The talks will also center on OPEC relations with the industrial countries.

YAR

CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM ADEN 15 OCT

JN151428 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati and the delegation accompanying him returned home from Aden this morning after having shared with our people in the southern part of the homeland their celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution.

In a press statement prior to his departure from Aden, the brother chief of staff said: We were greatly affected by what we witnessed in the form of development and aspirations for betterment by the masses of our people in their desire to reunite and build their future. The atmosphere of fraternity and amity in which our brothers, the officials and sons of the great Yemeni people in the southern part of the homeland, enveloped us and all the hospitality accorded us during our visit make us more optimistic with regard to achieving the national, historical duty which we are shouldering, a duty with which brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, is greatly concerned.

STATEMENT ON VISIT OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL HEAD

JN131850 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Fakhri Qadduri, Arab Economic Unity Council secretary general, left San'a' today after concluding a 4-day official visit during which he held talks with Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and Minister of Economy Muhammad Shuhati.

The two sides issued a press statement on the results of their talks. The text of the statement is as follows:

Dr Fakhri Qadduri, Arab Economic Unity Council secretary general, paid a visit to the YAR 10-13 October 1979 at the invitation of Economy Minister Muhammad Shuhati. Dr Qadduri met with Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs.

The YAR delegation under the minister of economy and the Arab Economic Unity Council delegation held official talks related to Arab economic work in general and that of the Arab Economic Unity Council in particular. The two sides stressed the importance of enhancing joint efforts in order to achieve unity or integration at the present phase in light of the grave challenges. The two sides shared identical views regarding all subjects discussed.

They expressed satisfaction with the prime minister's concern regarding the YAR joining the Arab common market and his instructions in this respect. They also expressed satisfaction with the steps taken by the YAR's competent authorities in regard to the YAR's participation in the Arab Industrial Investments Company, the Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials, the Arab Textiles Union and the Arab Iron and Steel Union.

The two sides reviewed the positive steps adopted by the YAR in approving the agreement on the Arab Economic Unity Council's privileges and immunities and other collective agreements.

The Arab Economic Unity Council secretary general visited a number of establishments in San'a' and Ta'iz and expressed admiration for the YAR's palpable achievements in various economic and social fields.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES ISRAELI SETTLEMENT

NC151240 Cairo MENA in English 1230 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Oct 15 (MENA)--Egypt asserted anew its denunciation of Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories as these settlements are illegal and violate international codes, the spirit of peace and Camp David agreements.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Egypt's stance on the settlements issue is clear, established and known, and that the setting up of new settlements or expanding the present settlements in violation of international codes contradict the agreement reached at Camp David between U.S. President Carter and Israeli Premier Mehahem Begin, on which Israel later on backtracked.

The spokesman said there is no difference between Israel's seizure of lands possessed by individuals or public domain. All are Arab lands to which Israel has no right. It is all the possession of the Palestinian people who determine everything relative to it.

The spokesman added that Egypt earlier clarified this during public statements or during political contacts. Egypt also made clear that the setting up or expanding of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories besides being a violation of codes places obstacles in the way of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East through creating illegal conditions impeding the Palestinians guarantee of legitimate rights which Israel was forced to recognise at Camp David.

Concluding, the spokesman asserted that whatever attempts are made the current of peace initiated by Egypt will overcome these conspiracies and manoeuvers and will realise the just and comprehensive settlement which guarantees rights of all parties and particularly the Palestinian people who will restore their right to their land and nation.

'ALI PRAISES PEACE TREATY WITH ISRAEL AT LECTURE

NC152226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 15 Oct--Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, has said that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has turned world and U.S. public opinion in favor of the Palestine question and has created a big change in Israeli public opinion.

He said that the peace agreement expressed the hope of Egypt and the people in the area for stability, security and prosperity. He also said that the 6 October War was the impetus for the peace process and enabled the Egyptian negotiator to discuss peace from a position of strength.

In a lecture he delivered today at the opening of a 3-day scientific seminar organized by the commanders and chief of staff academy, the defense minister stressed that Egypt's current political-military objectives were to preserve Egypt's independence and territorial safety [salamah], to defend the constitutional legitimacy and to be fully prepared to offer assistance to fraternal and friendly states against foreign aggression threatening their independence.

In his lecture, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali outlined and analyzed the military, political and economic gains that have been achieved by the peace treaty, he then answered several questions dealing with Egypt's military strategy.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI INTERVIEWED IN PARIS

LD121620 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt, conducted by Gilbert de Noyan of Paris Domestic Service--recorded; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] In 1 month it'll be 2 years since Anwar as-Sadat visited Jerusalem, and if we look over these 2 years, very few people then believed that by today, after all the excitement that the trip caused, peace between Egypt and Israel would become a reality. One of the artisans of this development, on the Egyptian side, is undoubtedly Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, who is well-known on French Radio because he has often been our guest. Mr Butrus Ghali, 2 days ago you were in Strasbourg with Moshe Dayan, your Israeli counterpart. You also talked to the Europeans about the peace agreements.

Despite the agreements and convergences I stressed a moment ago, there is one point on which there is still a split between you and the Israelis: the Palestinian affair. Is that right?

[Answer] Yes, in fact, with regard to the Palestinian people our positions are diametrically opposed. In our view, the negotiations we have undertaken with the United States and Israel, and which take place almost (?every) day, in Alexandria, Tel Aviv or Haifa, must create the framework for giving the Palestinians the right to self-determination. In the Israelis' view, on the other hand, these negotiations should only give rise to decentralization, and they would like to put off finding a solution to the Palestinian question to a later date.

[Answer] Right. With regard to what you are stressing, Mr Butrus Ghali, doesn't this prove that those people were right who have always said that this peace agreement in the Middle East was only a bilateral peace agreement between you and the Israelis, whereas you have always defended yourself against that definition, saying that it is really an all-inclusive peace agreement? Well, you [word indistinct] that there is a difficulty on the Palestinian problem. Can there really be peace in the Middle East if there is no solution to the Palestinian problem?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. There will be no peace in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian problem. But to go back to that idea, the agreement we have signed with the Israelis on the Sinai overlaps with the agreement concerning the creation of a Palestinian entity. Secondly, this overlapping actually makes it clear that what we are looking for is an all-inclusive peace. And in this same line of thinking, we are ready to be a partner in negotiations which might take place between Israel and Lebanon, between Syria and Israel, between Jordan and Israel. So it is an all-round range of agreements which must be concluded so that we can find our way to a solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Yes, but for that to happen you would perhaps have to be, to some extent, the spokesman of the Palestinians in that respect, and the PLO don't seem to want to play that part.

[Answer] Listen, I must point out that we have no mandate from the Palestinians. It is not a case of speculating for other people but of giving the Palestinians help. This help means getting an end to the military occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

This help is a framework in which they can express themselves, but once they have that framework it will be up to them to accept it or turn it down, in the first place. And secondly, if they do accept that framework, it will be up to them to use that framework.

[Question] All the same, one doesn't get the feeling that much progress is being made in that area, if one keeps up with the news--you must keep up with it more closely than we do. The planting of Jewish colonies on the West Bank, for example, raises problems inside Israel and also inside the Arab world. What I mean is that one doesn't get the feeling that you are getting very far with your approach, Mr Butrus Ghali.

[Answer] No, it is quite true that the statements and unilateral acts undertaken by the Israeli Government, incompatible as they are with the spirit of Camp David and with the treaties we have concluded with Israel, complicate matters. This is true but on the other hand it is also certain that there exists on both sides a willingness to negotiate and that we are only at the start of these negotiations.

[Question] Is there a timetable you have set for yourselves?

[Answer] There certainly is a timetable. The timetable is 12 months: We still have 8 or 9 months to finish these negotiations.

[Question] If, at the end of 8 or 9 months, nothing happens, if you are still more or less at the same point on the Palestinian problem, what will happen? Will that mean that the agreement with Israel will be jeopardized again?

[Answer] No, in the sense that we will have to find another procedure for trying to settle this problem peacefully. Another procedure: We have been thinking, we have already started to think about an international conference, which would be attended by the superpowers, certain European powers, and the parties principally concerned in the (?conflict).

[Question] So we go back to the famous Geneva conference, if I follow you?

[Answer] Geneva conference--the same principles, the idea of an international conference.

[Question] That's more or less what France suggested at one time.

[Answer] Yes, it's a subject which was suggested by Romania as well. But having said that, the international conference is merely a procedure. We can go back to the United Nations. We must...[Ghali changes thought] with a little imagination we can think of several forms of procedure. The essential thing is that this conflict must be settled in a peaceful manner.

[Question] What is stopping there being some outcome, some progress [few words indistinct] some solution appearing?

[Answer] I think that up till now this has come from the side of the Israelis, who have been incapable of recognizing the other side, of recognizing the Palestinians, or recognizing the Palestinian reality. They have some difficulty in recognizing the Palestinian reality, but as soon as there is recognition of this reality and the mechanisms set up at Camp David can be set in motion and we get tangible results, the Palestinians will be encouraged and will agree to take part in the process.

[Question] Do you think that the Israelis could recognize the Palestinian reality one day, and recognize it through the PLO? Perhaps that's where the problem lies.

[Answer] Listen, this is precisely why it is important to encourage a dialog between the PLO and the Israelis, between the PLO and the Americans. It is important that there should be several contacts, which would make this dialog easier and encourage the PLO to give the green light to the Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to take part in the peace process.

[Question] Well, it's obvious that the Palestinian problem, despite everything, is difficult to solve, and that there is still tension over oil. Do you think that fresh tension might one day arise in the Middle East? May weapons come into play again? Do you think war is still possible in the Middle East?

[Answer] I don't think war in the military sense is possible, but you can easily imagine other forms of tension, such as the use of the oil weapon by the Arab powers in an attempt to get certain concessions necessary for maintaining the peace process.

[Question] If one day--I stress, one day--Syria, Jordan and other Arab states were at war with Israel, would Egypt remain a bystander, or would Egypt stand alongside the Arab powers?

[Answer] Egypt, being a sovereign state, will make its decisions at that time, but (?if) it decides to intervent, (?it) will take account of the texts to which Egypt has committed itself. Egypt is a member of... [Ghali changes thought] keeps up its responsibility toward the Arab collective security pace, which is a pact rather like the Atlantic pact. So, in conformity with that pact and in conformity with other obligations which we have inside the OAU, we would come to the help of a member state of the Arab collective security pact if it were attacked by a non-Arab power. So then, when the attack takes place, this has to be examined, with account being taken of the circumstances and, of course, of Egypt's obligations with regard to the pact.

[Question] That means that war between Israel and Egypt is a thing which cannot be envisaged any longer today?

[Answer] I think it is a thing which cannot be envisaged any longer.

[Question] Can we say there'll never be a war between Egypt and Israel again?

[Answer] I think we can say there'll never be a war between Egypt and Israel again, and that we will find [words indistinct].

VOICE OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE COMMENTS ON SYRIAN SITUATION

JN122057 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1915 GMT 12 Oct 79 JN

["Our Opinion" program]

[Text] There is a news item we have inadvertently omitted from our newscast today. It concerns the expectation of important political decisions in Syria, as reported by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'.

The "Our Opinion" program considers this news item of special importance to the Voice of the Egyptian People because the Syrian Communist Party will play for the first time an effective and important role in the national progressive front in Syria during the next few days. (?According) to all the expectations [words indistinct].

The Syrian leadership is now strengthening ties among the parties to the national front [words indistinct], a front in which the Syrian Communist Party participates and tries to play an effective role despite the sensitive equilibrium on which the front (?was) based. Thus, the Syrian Ba'th Party (?has realized) that it cannot alone face the Americans' and Israel's plots, plots which began with the massacre at the Aleppo military college and the last of which was the hurling of explosives and bombs at the party's headquarters in Damascus, Homs and others.

The Syrian Communist Party has issued warnings several times against the attempt at mastery of the Syrian parasite merchants class, which appeared in the Syrian community after the October War, and against the application of a policy similar to the open door policy in (?Egypt), because this class in Syria as well as in Egypt strives to weaken [words indistinct] and this has actually taken place in Syria by means of trying to force the Syrian leadership to negotiate with Israel and take part in the Camp David discussions. When this scheme, in which the United States had participated, failed, the series of massacres and explosions began. The Syrian Ba'th Party, which began alone to face these plots which (?concern) the state, found it inevitable to turn its face again toward the internal front and to try to repair and strengthen it.

It is a great honor for the Syrian Communist Party to be the first to caution and warn against the effects of the economic openness in Syria and against the traders' attempt to gain power and turn the march of power in its interest as well as the interests of U.S. and Israeli monopolies. It is of use that the rest of the Arab regimes, which are now raising the pan-Arab and national slogan as well as the slogan of hostility to communism, should learn the lesson which U.S. imperialism and Arab reaction tried to teach Damascus. These regimes should know that the slogan of opposing communism will eventually serve only the enemies of the people and the homeland. These regimes should also know that the Arab communists, whether they are in Damascus and (?Berlin) [words indistinct], are the most sincere elements which silently defend the homeland's honor and are the most faithful elements which also die silently.

Long live the Arab progressive front in every Arab country against the Arab reactionary regimes, the United States and Israel.

COMMENTARY DECRIES SOVIET, CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN AREA

LD141528 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Samir 'Abd at-Tawwab commentary]

[Text] The announcement about the Cuban presence in Iraq comes as no surprise. It is something expected from the Castro regime, the puppet of Moscow, and from the At-Takriti Ba'th regime in Iraq, which sells its soul to the devil for the sake of the leadership which the Iraqi Ba'th Party claims in competition with the Alawite Party of Al-Asad in Damascus. Indeed, the Cuban presence in Iraq comes as no surprise, particularly after Moscow's designs in the Arab area have become clear and exposed and after the collapse and disintegration of the Arab regumes throughout the entire Arab world from its eastern to its western extreme.

The Soviet plan, which seeks to bring Moscow closer to the sources of oil and passage-ways both in the area of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, and in the area of North Africa and the surrounding region, is not being implemented behind the backs of the Arab rulers. For it is close to them in Aden, Ethiopia and Libya, and it is within earshot of them in Angola and Afghanistan. It has now reached Baghdad. Perhaps it has reached Algeria, too; we do not know where it will be in the Arab world tomorrow.

The joint Soviet-Cuban plan capitalizes on the naivete of the ruling Arab regimes as well as their ambitions and feuds and rancors against each other, while preparing at the same time for the containment of the entire Arab area so that its oil resources and outlets fall in their hands. According to this plan, the USSR fans all elements of discord and differences among the Arab countries on all levels irrespective of their affiliations and beliefs.

Undoubtedly, the USSR's hand is behind the division between the two Yemeni peoples in the north and the south. It must be playing a role in deepening the differences between Damascus and Baghdad. It is also playing a serious role in the events in North Africa and the heightening of military tension between the POLISARIO and Algeria, on the one hand, and Morocco on the other.

The chain of inter-Arab differences and grudges among the Arab regimes continues irrespective of whether the Soviet-Cuban plan is behind them all or only a part of them. In the end, these differences and grudges constitute a real threat to the peace, security, future and Arab character of the Arab region.

Certainly, there is a dispute between Saudi Arabia and Syria over domestic developments in Syria. Saudi Arabia has its own views on these developments and motives behind them. It is a fact that Moscow stands behind Al-Asad and his Alawite regime.

Moscow has now prompted Cuba to send armed forces to Baghdad at a time when the two Ba'thist regimes in Damascus and Baghdad are at loggerheads.

It is known also that Moscow is behind some of the subversive movements in the area of the Gulf and the Peninsula. These are organized terrorist movements. The Arab rulers can no longer ignore these movements or belittle their seriousness and threat now that they have begun to shake the ground under their feet.

If we move to the Arab Maghreb, we find the same picture repeated there, though the details and manifestations differ, becoming weaker or stronger according to the circumstances in each case. The Al-Qadhdhafi regime in Libya is a toy and a puppet in the hands of Moscow, who manipulates him as it pleases, whether in Chad, the Sudan, Tunisia or Morocco. Here also is an actual war starting between two Arab sisters over the Sahara, despite the fact that there are many ways to solve this dispute in a civilized manner which would preserve fraternity and amity and save the bloodshed, energies, money and life that is being squandered on this armed conflict. It is the peoples alone who pay the dear price for all this.

Even if we look beyond the borders of the Arab region, we also detect the fingers of the Soviets and behind them the fingers of Castro stained in the blood of the peoples of Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Aden and other countries. This fact arouses the wrath and disgust of the entire human race against these regimes, which raise false slogans and hide behind the needs of peoples and brag about freedom, security and peace.

As every coward does, Moscow--and behind it the agent satellite regimes--uses the needs of these backward, developing or Third World countries, as they call them, to further its own ambitions and interests no matter how much these ambitions and interests conflict with the ambitions and interests of the peoples.

This is a historic fact about the policies of Moscow, Havana and the midgets who accord them allegiance and who obey them explicitly behind the backs of their own peoples. But history will not have mercy on them, nor will their peoples show them any mercy when they wake up from their slumber--it is an hour that will soon come, no doubt.

But if we ask about the reasons for drawing the Cuban mercenaries into the Arab area, we will not find one single reason that could convince the Arab masses of the importance of the presence of these Cuban forces in the Arab arena, whether here in the Arab east or there in the Arab Maghreb. For what and against whom have the Cuban forces been brought into Aden, Libya, the Sahara and now Baghdad? Are the Cuban armed forces and arms there for the sake of national interests, or the consolidation of the Soviet presence in the area at the expense of Arab blood and efforts. Is this Soviet presence, behind it the Cubans, here for the defense of the causes of the Arab nation, or for pitting one Arab against his Arab brother, for the consecration of division among the Arabs and for the consecration of the Soviet and Cuban interests, which are completely opposed to those of the Arab nation.

The time has come for the Arab peoples to realize the course the Arab regimes are taking. It is time that they rise against all the things that are opposed to the national aspirations and hopes. The plans to weaken and exhaust the Arab nation by marginal feuds and problems aim in the end at diverting the Arab course from its true objectives and devouring the Arab national wealth and enabling the new imperialist forces to impose their control and domination over the destinies of the Arab nation.

What is needed is pan-Arab vigilance and positive participation by the masses throughout the Arab homeland for the sake of preserving the pan-Arab gains politically, economically and socially, and also the preserving of the unity and solidarity of the Arab homeland against the true dangers threatening it in both its western and eastern extremes. These dangers are no less serious than those of the old imperialism, with all the ambitions and domination it represents. Indeed, we will not be exaggerating if we say that the ambitions from Iran, Moscow, or even Havana aim in the end at the distortion of the true Arab face. These attempts are not new. They had been planned a long time ago and they are only being implemented today.

Cuban Presence Condemned

LD131616 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Ismat Ibrahim commentary]

[Text] The Cuban presence in and around the Arab homeland is a new phenomenon worthy of attention because this presence, in its form, type and objective, is different from any other foreign presence except perhaps some forms of colonial presence. For such a small state as Cuba to export mercenaries to other countries to impose political and military circumstances against the interests of the peoples involved: What does that mean? It means that Cuba is undertaking this for another party which provides everything except the personnel, which the Castro regime exports to serve the interests of the plans of the more powerful foreign party which has a vested interest in the imposition of such political and military circumstances.

The extent of these plans have become evident since the Cuban presence appeared in Africa and since it played its effective role in altering the course of the war between the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Eritrean Liberation Front on the one hand and the Ethiopian regime on the other.

The objectives which are sought by the Soviet Union, the party which is behind the Cubans and the countries which receive them, confirm the fact that the Cuban intervention came against parties which had hitherto enjoyed Soviet as well as Cuban support, as they were considered to be part of the Soviet circle. Somalia and the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Eritrean Liberation Front were among the states and liberation movements which the Soviet Union claimed to have supported and backed in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. This was when Ethiopia was under the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie. But these claims were soon to collapse when the Soviet Union realized that Somalia could not allow itself to become its agent and that the Somali Liberation Front only entertained purely nationalist aims to liberate that part of Somalia which was under occupation. The Eritrean revolutionaries did not at first suspect or doubt the Soviet Union, and all their attention was centered on the liberation of their country from Ethiopian colonialism. The emergence of the Marxist regime of Mengistu in Ethiopia was to them of secondary importance.

The Soviet Union has exploited these developments to achieve a long-cherished aim which it had often tried to realize. But Egypt challenged it when it expelled the Soviet experts in June 1972. The old aim seeks to encircle and dominate the Arab nation, especially its oil regions. The extent of this plan began to crystalize when the Cubans appeared wherever there was some form of Soviet hegemony. They appeared in large numbers in Aden, which is known for its loyalty to the Soviet Union and for its Marxist regime, trying to play a subversive role in the Arabian Pensinsula to dominate the oil regions.

They also appeared in Libya where the regime of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is trying to funnel Soviet influence into the region. And now the Cubans are emerging in Iraq, and who knows, they may come tomorrow to Syria and other parts of the Arab homeland.

One may ask: Why do such Arab states resort to seeking the help of the Cubans and against whom are they used? If the Ethiopian regime, having suffered utter defeat at the hands of the Western Somali and Eritrean Liberation Fronts which nearly scored a final and decisive victory over the Ethiopian Army, had a reason to seek the assistance of foreign forces to face the armed revolutions of liberation, what can be the reason for Al-Qadhdhafi, Saddam Husayn and the leaders of South Yemen? Why do they need the help of foreigners when they are engaged in no war against anyone and face no external enemy?

There is only one reply: These Cuban mercenaries have two objectives: to carry out Soviet plans and to protect the leaders of these Arab regimes from the people they rule, because these peoples are waiting for an opportunity to overthrow them and to get rid of their abominable presence. Perhaps the Soviet Union did not resort to this blatant means to achieve its aims until the regimes associated with it had failed to carry out their plans and bring the Arab homeland into the Soviet orbit.

While in the past the Soviet Union cherished an aim to have access to warm regions, now they seek a new aim, namely to control the oil sources, especially in view of the fact that studies have shown that the Soviet Union will be an oil-importing state in the eighties.

Perhaps the presence of the Cubans in Iraq exposes the extent of this destructive plan, part of which is being carried out by the Tikriti Ba'thist regime in Iraq. This also accounts from the frenzied campaign waged by the trumpets of Iraqi Ba'thists against Egypt and its policy, a campaign which also stems from the danger sensed by this and other rejectionist regimes from the establishment of a just peace in the region and a solution to the Palestinian problem, which is treated by the rejectionists as an object to be merchandized and as the cornerstone of their misleading propaganda to deceive the Arab people and dominate them.

PRESS ATTACKS SADDAM HUSAYN'S CALL FOR UNIFIED FRONT

NC150925 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Today's Cairo papers refer to Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn's statement to the Paris-based Arab magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL. In his statement Saddam Husayn called for the formation of a front consisting of Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the PLO.

The Cairo papers' comment on this statement is objective. AL-AHRAM says: Saddam Husayn forgot many things when he called for this unique front of contradictions in the Arab East. Saddam Husayn wants to put the Iraqis, the Palestinian resistance, the Syrians and Hashemites in one basket and camp.

There is first a record of reciprocal conspiracies between the Damascus and Baghdad Ba'thists. There is also a revenge Saddam Husayn is seeking in the wake of the recent attempt to overthrow him through a coup attempt by Al-Asad. There are also repeated statements on Syrian-Iraqi unity which has not been and will not be achieved.

There are so many accounts to be settled between Iraq and the resistance because of bloody acts and confrontations over the past two years in other distant capitals.

AL-AHRAM adds: Saddam Husayn is calling for this new front and has chosen members carefully, excluding all the moderates. These moderates must now know the facts and who led them to the Baghdad summit and the post era. Both the moderates and Al-Qadhdhafi have been excluded perhaps because the Iraqi leader and his front wanted to be relieved of Al-Qadhdhafi and his troubles. It will not be long before the colonel speaks out against his exclusion from this new alliance.

Saddam Husayn is calling on the Palestinians to close ranks and achieve unity before talking to the Arabs on the necessities of unity and solidarity. Saddam Husayn, however, forgot or chose to forget his own responsibility for this fragmentation. Due to Saddam Husayn's own and others' efforts fragmentation has become characteristic of the Palestinian movement. Various trends, and certain people's interests and ambitions have wrought havoc in the Palestinian movement.

AL-AHRAM continues by saying that in his statement Saddam Husayn is vaguely calling the attention of the resistance leaders to Baghdad's dissatisfaction with the present leaderships of the PLO. He wants them to choose another leader or leadership that knows how to cheer the Iraqi Ba'th Party and act on its orders. To cut a long story short Saddam Husayn is excluding 'Arafat and demanding a new leadership despite all that 'Arafat has contributed to the rejection front.

In commenting on Saddam Husayn's statement AL-JUMHURIYAH asks: Have the Arabs forgotten Iraq's accusation that Al-Asad tried to overthrow Saddam? Have the Arabs forgotten that Saddam finished off Al-Bakr before Al-Asad tried to finish him off? Have the Arabs forgotten that there are feuds between the Iraqi Ba'tn and the Alawite Al-Asad Ba'th? Whom is this alliance aimed against?

These countries have not tried to do anything against Israel save words and shouts. They did not shoot one single bullet against Israel. Is then the alliance intended to intimidate Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states so they remain under constant terror and do not listen to reason?

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES DJIBOUTI REQUEST FOR DIRECT CONTACTS

NC150650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2242 GMT 14 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 Oct--The Djibouti Government has asked the Egyptian Foreign Ministry for direct contacts between its representative in Cairo and the Egyptian Government without adhering to the practice of going through the state which manages Djibouti's affairs in Egypt.

The Monday issue of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that Djibouti's representative in Cairo has explained to Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials his government's position and its close relations with Egypt, asserting that these relations can never be shaken because of the circumstances through which the Arab world has passed after the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry welcomed this move, and that Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil affirmed to Djibouti's representative that Egypt welcomes direct contact at any time without abidance by the diplomatic procedures which demand that a state should be chosen to manage affairs if relations are broken off.

AUTONOMY WORKING TEAM HOLDS MEETING IN NEW ROUND OF TALKS

NC151908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 15 Oct--The working team of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza has held its first meeting in the new round of discussions with representatives of Egypt, the United States and Israel attending.

Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, head of the Egyptian side, said that the first meeting reviewed the team's working plan for the next 2 days. Four meetings will be held tomorrow and Wednesday, and the final meeting will be held on Thursday.

Another meeting confined to the heads of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations was held later.

The Israeli delegation arrived in Alexandria this afternoon. It includes Ruth Lapidet, the Israeli Foreign Ministry adviser for legal affairs; General Tamir, assistant Israeli defense minister; and other experts and advisers.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S TALK IN MOSCOW

JN160739 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In their editorials today, Jordanian papers focus on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with Soviet leaders. The visit comes at a time when serious developments are taking place in the Middle East, with Israeli challenges increasing both in the occupied Arab territories and in the continued aggressions against southern Lebanon--thus threatening to inflame the situation in the area and turn it into an all-out war.

AD-DUSTUR says: It is certain that the Syrian president will not be content with discussion of the development of bilateral relations. He is bound to put before Kremlin leaders the Arab view on resolving the conflict in the area and the results of the Baghdad summit states' stands in foiling the Camp David schemes to divide the Arab states.

It is also probable that during his talks President Al-Asad will raise the question of returning the Middle East issue to the United Nations and of convening an international conference to resolve it, now that there are balanced stands in the world calling for establishment of a comprehensive settlement in the area.

The Soviet Union supports the Arab demands in international forums. It is the co-chairman of the first Geneva conference, convened in implementation of Security Council Resolution 338, with the aim of bringing about the immediate implementation of Resolution 242. The Camp David schemes have deviated from this resolution, just as they have deviated from the path of peace to the point of actually threatening to provoke wars in the area.

AD-DUSTUR says: We believe that the Soviet Union can increase the alternatives and options open to the Baghdad summit states in their sincere efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the area by supporting the Arab stand and coordinating with the nonalined states and the nine EEC states, as well as with the socialist countries, which naturally support the Arab cause.

On the same topic, AL-AKHBAR writes: Political developments in the area following the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its effect on the area's situation is undoubtedly one of the main topics to be discussed by the Syrian president and Soviet officials.

The Syrian president will be proceeding from a stand that has been clearly coordinated, both at the Baghdad summit and afterward.

AL-AKHBAR continues: Israel is still relying on force. Its sophisticated U.S. weapons are the principal manifestation of the military force with which it is occupying the Arab territories and arrogantly provoking the Syrian forces. Syria must obtain sophisticated Soviet weapons that will enable it to reply to Israeli provocations and to compel Israel to realize the inescapable fact that military force is a changing factor, which is no one's monopoly, not even Israel's.

AR-RA'Y outlines the reasons for the importance of the Syrian-Soviet talks. Among these is that the talks are another link in the chain of Arab efforts to cause the international community to undertake coordinated and positive efforts in championing our cause and promoting the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in our area.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union, which is one of the two major powers in our contemporary world, has a necessary role to play and thus must participate in establishing the desired peace.

AR-RA'Y says: This summit meeting is being held at a time when an Arab consensus has been achieved, a consensus that was embodied at the Baghdad summit, and also at a time when there is increasing international support for our cause--support that was clearly demonstrated during the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, as well as during the nonalined summit conference.

In addition to this, the Syrian-Soviet talks are being held at a time when it has been confirmed that Israel is determined to hold on to the usurped Arab lands and is seeking to expand its settlements, prefering this to peace.

AR-RA'Y continues: Thus, it can be said that the Syrian-Soviet summit represents a positive step in the course of balanced Arab action and that the anticipated results of this summit deserve the interest and expectation they generate.

EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 15 OCT

JN160902 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Oct 79 p 2 JN

[Text] Amman--Education Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad al-'Aqaylah left Amman for Moscow yesterday. He is leading an education delegation on a visit of several days to the Soviet Union. During its visit, the delegation will hold talks with Soviet education officials on strengthening bilateral cultural and educational cooperation.

The delegation includes a number of Education Ministry department heads.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD 15 OCT

JN151547 Amman JNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 15 October--Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani returned from Baghdad today after a 2-day visit during which he attended the opening of the Baghdad international fair.

Dr ad-Dajani said that during the visit he discussed bilateral economic relations with Iraqi officials and Iraq's participation in Jordan's development projects.

He also discussed visits by Iraqi public sector delegations to Jordan to buy Jordanian goods and products.

ARTILLERY SHELLING REPORTED IN SOUTH 15 OCT

JN151717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 15 October--Since this afternoon, the joint forces have been repulsing in the border strip several armored vehicles belonging to the Zionist enemy and to the rightwing militias which are trying to advance along the Al-Khardali axis in the central sector of southern Lebanon.

The INA correspondent in the south says the armored vehicles are trying to advance under cover of artillery fire from the Zionist enemy and the rightwing militias in the border strip. Shelling is mainly directed against Arnun, Kafr Tibnit, An-Nabatiyah suburbs and the (Ash-Shaqif) castle in the central sector.

The INA correspondent says that the exchange of fire between the two sides is still continuing.

The correspondent adds that the enemy vehicles retreated toward their border strip positions after having incurred unspecified losses. Two joint forces members were wounded.

A military spokesman for the general command of the joint forces announced that three armored enemy vehicles loaded with soldiers advanced toward the Dayr Mimas triangle in the direction of Al-Khardali bridge and that they opened fire on the joint forces' position in Arnun fortress.

The spokesman stated that the joint forces fired back, forcing the enemy elements to retreat toward Dayr Mimas and Tall Lubyah. The spokesman added that the enemy vehicles landed about 15 elements near the UNIFIL positions. These elements began firing on Arnun fortress and An-Nabatiyah and its suburbs under cover of long-range artillery fire.

Israeli Withdrawal

NC151834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Text] We have received a report from our correspondent in Sidon indicating that three Israeli vehicles this evening advanced toward Tall Lubyah and Al-Khardali bridge and that about 20 men got out of the vehicles and took up positions in the area. However, they quickly withdrew with their vehicles toward the border zone after clashing with a military force stationed in Ash-Shaqif Castle and Arnun.

Voice of Hope Report

NC160845 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The saboteurs and leftists fired yesterday on a Free Lebanon vehicle which was discharging its usual duties between Tall Lubyah and Jisr al-Khardali.

A Free Lebanon military spokesman has told the Voice of Hope that the vehicle was executing its usual duties when it came under mortar, heavy machinegun, RPG and light-arms fire. Meanwhile, the town of Al-Qulay'ah and our positions in Tall Lubyah were being shelled. Our forces shelled and silenced the sources of fire.

However, the UN forces close to the scene of the shelling did not intervene. The exchange of fire lasted about an hour.

The spokesman said: Thank God, our side suffered no losses.

PALESTINIAN BRIGADE REINFORCES SYRIAN CHECKPOINTS

NC151305 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The most prominent item in the Voice of Lebanon's security report is the entry of the Palestinian brigade Al-Yarmuk. Members of the brigade have joined some Syrian checkpoints in certain areas and now the Al-Yarmuk members at these checkpoints outnumber the Syrians.

A convoy of Palestinian vehicles and tanks was seen moving this morning from Al-Masna' to the suburbs of Beirut to join Syrian positions in Jisr al-Basha, Tall az-Za'tar, Mar Rukuz, the engineering college and certain other positions controlled by the Syrians.

There is sporadic fighting now in the axes of As-Sayfi and the markets. This follows a hot night during which sniper fire, DSHK and rocket fire was directed at residential areas in the eastern sector.

ADF Denial

ADF REFUTES ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING AL-YARMUK BRIGADE

NC151826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[15 October Arab Deterrent Forces--ADF--Command statement]

[Text] One of the private radio stations that is an organ for the militias has reported that Palestinians from the Al-Yarmuk brigade of the Palestinian Liberation Army are manning ADF checkpoints and that the brigade has tanks that have been recently moved to Sinn al-Fil, Jisr al-Basha and other locations.

The ADF Command finds itself compelled to refute such reports. All citizens both inside and outside Lebanon know very well where the Al-Yarmuk brigade is at present; they also know its size and whether it has tanks or not.

The command reaffirms an earlier announcement to the effect that what is now taking place is an ordinary rotation of Syrian units operating with ADF.

VOICE OF HOPE: HADDAD TO HALT ANTI-SARKIS CAMPAIGN

NC150809 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Statement given to unidentified Voice of Hope correspondent on 15 October by "commander of Free Lebanon," Maj Sa'd Haddad--read by announcer]

[Text] It has become clear to us that President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Huss and the members of the cabinet are all working in line with the U.S. policy aimed at totally removing the Palestinians and Syrians from Lebanon and consequently quietly eliminating the communist and leftist influence from Lebanon and at making Lebanon the second country to sign the peace treaty with Israel. Therefore, we have decided to stop information campaigns against President Sarkis and his government so that he will be able to fully implement this plan which is in line with our policy. We have issued a circular to all officials in Free Lebanon to carry out this order.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

JN151735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For President Hafiz al-Asad to head a high-level Syrian delegation to Moscow at this time constitutes an extraordinary event since Soviet-Syrian relations have become such that continuous consultations and coordination between the two sides are essential. It can be said without exaggeration that his visit is indeed very significant due to the Arab and international circumstances surrounding the visit and the sensitive political, economic and military issues which will be discussed in its course. The Arab masses consider this visit significant since, to them, it is directly linked to the developments in the Middle East, the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation and the deadlock reached by the Camp David accords, both on the level of negotiations and on the results reached so far.

Thus, it can be said that as President Hafiz al-Asad leaves for Moscow, he is fully aware that his visit will have a direct impact on the region's developments, an awareness which is fully appreciated by the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Soviet Union, which supports the Arabs in their just and legitimate struggle to liberate the occupied territories and return their usurped pan-Arab rights, today wants all those concerned with this central issue to adopt all necessary procedures in order to attain their rights in the desired way. Such logic no longer needs additional proof, since the Arabs witnessed its results during the October liberation war and its subsequent developments and interactions.

President al-Asad has paid a number of visits to the Soviet Union in the past. However, this current visit equals in significance all previous visits combined, since its expected outcome will undoubtedly lead to drastic changes in the current Middle East equations.

It seems that the enemy forces are more aware than others of these factors.. This is why they are viewing the current visit with fear and apprehension, for Israel considers President al-Asad's current visit to Moscow a direct threat to its expansionist and aggressive policy, while the United States does not want the Soviet Union to contribute to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The Egyptian regime, which also bases its capitulatory calculations on this very foundation, is exerting efforts to protect its entity and future from an inevitable downfall.

Arab considerations with regard to this visit lie in freeing the region from the grip of the Camp David accords and bolstering Syria's defense capabilities in order to achieve a strategic balance, in accordance with the provisions of the ninth Baghdad summit, which have so far been mere theoretical equations in the general course of events and developments.

In order to clarify this further, we can say that President al-Asad's visit to Moscow, which coincides with several new Middle East interactions, constitutes a positive factor with regard to the legitimate Arab struggle. Furthermore, Arab Syria's determination, along with the other Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states, to bring about the downfall of As-Sadat's capitulation and abort the Camp David plots, affirms that Al-Asad's current visit to the Soviet Union will actually contribute to developing and bolstering this determination, thus enabling it to impose its conditions.

Just as Israel has found in the United States an international power which supports its aggression and encourages it to continue its aggressive, expansionist policy, Syria and the other Arab states have found in the Soviet Union a friend which continuously supports their just and legitimate struggle against Zionist and imperialist powers.

For these reasons, President al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union is bound to have a direct impact on existing Middle East developments and equations in favor of supporting the Arab stand and strengthening it to confront the Camp David schemes, thus moving it to more advanced positions in order to enable it to confront the aggression and prevent it from expanding. Thus, one is fully convinced that the geopolitical distance separating Syria and the Soviet Union is not great, since the relations between the two countries are based on foundations of friendship, cooperation and mutual respect.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 15 OCT

JN160640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Ivan Mikhaylov, Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member, has reiterated his country's support for Syria's principled stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and for Syria's steadfastness in facing the challenges and plots hatched against the Arab nation.

In a statement on arrival in Damascus from Aden last night, Mikhaylov reaffirmed his country's support for Syria's policy confronting the Camp David plot and the imperialist-Zionist alliances.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN142138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Comrade Albano Nunes, Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member and official in charge of foreign relations, arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria of several days at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, the Portuguese official will hold talks with several party officials and will get acquainted with Syria's economic achievements.

Albano Nunes was welcomed at the airport by several comrade members of the Ba'th Party National Command Foreign Relations Office.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ATTACKS, CLASH IN ALEPPO

NC130901 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 13 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that 20 gunmen from the Muslim Brotherhood attacked the home of Dr Nizar Humsi, chief pediatrician and director of the Red Crescent Hospital in Aleppo. The gunmen fired on and seriously wounded him. He was flown by helicopter to Damascus but he died and his body was returned to Aleppo. When the body arrived in Aleppo, an armed clash occurred, during which a policeman was killed and three intelligence service men were wounded. Our correspondent has learned that Ahmad Hammuq and Hasan al-Ka'ki were among the Muslim Brotherhood members who conducted this operation and later escaped.

On the evening of the same day, other elements of the Muslim Brotherhood attacked the home of one of the directors of Aleppo University. They killed the director and two other men. The culprits have not yet been identified despite intense searches in Aleppo.

ALGERIA

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL RENE ORTIZ ENDS VISIT

LD122300 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz has left Algiers after a 3-day visit, during which he was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party.

He was seen off at the airport by senior officials of the Ministry of Energy and Petrochemical Industries. Before leaving Algiers he made a statement to APS in which he explained that his Algerian visit was part of his tour of OPEC member states to inform their oil ministers of the international economic situation and oil issues. Concerning his stay in Algeria, Ortiz noted that he was able to visit the industrial area in Hasi Raml where the national organization Sonatrach is building the largest complex in the world for treating natural gas.

He explained that through the industrial installations in Hasi Raml and the Algerian engineers' control of them, there is no doubt that technical knowledge is being shared. He added that during his visit to Algeria he observed a strong desire for the unity of all OPEC member states and for solidarity with the other countries which are proceeding along the road of development, and for supporting the policy which protects our interests and the interests of other countries.

LIBYA

CRUDE OIL PRICE INCREASED $2.77 ABOVE OPEC CEILING

NC151823 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 15 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] London, Oct 15, (AFP)--Libya has raised the price of its crude oil above the ceiling of 23.5 dollars a barrel agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Geneva at the end of June, oil industry sources said today.

They said Iran, despite denials in Tehran over the weekend, has also increased its export prices following the example set last week by Kuwait, another OPEC country, in the wake of a similar move by Mexico, which is not a member of the organisation.

By raising its selling prices by 2.77 dollars a barrel across the board, Libya became the first of the 13 OPEC countries to break through the agreed OPEC ceiling, the sources said. They said some Western oil companies had been informed about the latest increases by Libya and Iran today.

The best quality of Libyan crude has been selling at 23.5 dollars a barrel since July 1. Under the latest adjustments, effective as from Oct 1, this quality will henceforth cost 26.27 dollars.

PETROLEUM SECRETARY MEETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD141954 Tripoli JANA in English 1734 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Oct 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Bulgarian Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Stamen Stamenov, arrived in Tripoli today on a several day visit to the Jamahiriyah. Present at the Bulgarian minister's reception in Tripoli international airport were the Secretary for Petroleum Mr. 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, the Bulgarian Ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and a representative of the Foreign Secretariat's Protocol Department. Mr. Stamenov expressed to our correspondent his delight for being able to visit the Jamahiriyah and said his visit comes within the framework of strengthening established bilateral ties between the people of the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO MEXICO

LD121648 Rabat MAP in English 1218 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 12 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, left here Thursday for Mexico, where he will hand a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to Mexican President Portillo. He will also hold talks with Mexican officials on relations between the two countries. Boucetta's visit will last three days.

'CONTROL OVER AFRICA' AT STAKE IN SAHARAN CONFLICT

LD151513 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui article: "What Is At Stake in the Sahara Conflict"]

[Excerpt] The Sahara conflict has two aspects. First, right from the beginning it has been a conflict between Morocco and Algeria. However, in today's world, in which the two superpowers confront each other, Africa has become a pawn and an area of confrontation. Whenever tension occurs and an incident takes place, this is immediately exploited by one of the superpowers--always the same one--with a view to achieving its immediate and long-range objectives.

This strategy has been elaborated and perfected in many conflicts in which third parties have always been used and good intentions emphasized. This happened in Korea, in Vietnam and, nearer home, in Ethiopia against Somalia and Eritrea and in Shaba, and it is now happening in Morocco.

This strategy is convenient--if the maneuver succeeds, an advantage has been gained; if it fails, it is easy enough to claim that you were not involved in it in any way. Since the work is done by stages, by clients, it is always easy to say, as Algiers has done, that this has nothing to do with you.

This throws a peculiar light on the conflict into which we have been forced. What is at stake is not Sahara, but control over Africa. However, to achieve this objective it is necessary to eliminate the existing bulwark, including Morocco, which is probably the most important of these bulwarks for geographical, historical, strategic and religious reasons. Our country has always been the bulwark against which attempts at domination and subversion have foundered. It is the most important obstacle. If it disappears, everything will collapse. Morocco is the keystone to Africa because it is situated at one of the most important maritime crossroads in the world and borders on Sahara--that is, the gate to West Africa.

Therefore, it is easy to understand that Sahara is only a pretext for destabilizing this region and all northwest Africa. It is easy to understand that no solution would be welcomed by those who are in control of this venture, and you may well even wonder whether the Algerian leaders themselves realize what is at stake--whether they are free to agree to any solution and whether they are still the masters of their destiny.

At any rate, the meeting of the leaders of the French, Italian and Spanish communist parties is part of this extensive venture, for if the mercenaries and the Cubans are the operation's agents in the military sphere, communist parties are its agents in the political sphere.

In fact, we do not care two hoots about the statements made during that meeting, which were incoherent and contradictory and delivered by men who are completely unable to evolve and free themselves in one part of Europe, but have become the champions of all subversive movements in another part because this furthers their masters' plans.

In any case, it seems that not everything is proceeding in the way those who manipulate that trio would like it to proceed since, after all, there are subjects much more important than that of Sahara for the Western communist parties to discuss and consider--southern Africa, the Near East, Kampuchea and so forth. However, in the main the Sahara problem has been considered and this fact shows how much importance those who control these parties from afar attach to it.

We believe, in fact, that in a world in a state of crisis and in an atmosphere which has led some people to believe that World War III has already started, this war is already being waged with new means and methods and that a decisive battle is already being fought against Morocco in its Saharan provinces--a battle in which entire Africa is at stake.

Please note: This article had been written when we received information about the presence of Russian and Cuban "advisers" in Mauritania and Vietnamese "advisers" in the POLISARIO ranks. This merely confirms our views.

SUDAN

REPORT OF ATTEMPTED COUP, NUMAYRI WOUNDING DENIED

NC160757 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (AFP)--The Sudanese Embassy here has denied that members of the presidential guard mounted an abortive military coup against Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri last week.

The alleged attempted coup was reported by the Lebanese daily AL-LIWA' yesterday. The newspaper said that President Numayri was wounded in the shoulder during an exchange of fire between rebel forces and Egyptian troops brought in an reinforcements for troops loyal to the Sudanese leader.

NUMAYRI ASKS YOUTH TO SUPPORT NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

JN151745 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 15, (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri directed the youth to confront the hostile campaigns waged against the country to undermine its procession.

Addressing the Sudan Youth Association here yesterday Numayri called upon the leaders of the association to support the new economic policy adopted by the government and to explain its targets to the masses. He also called upon them to assist the executive organs in carrying out the six-month financial programe.

The president confirmed that the May revolution is aiming at unification of all ranks in the country to embrace the various ethnic groups and cultures. He went on to say that the national reconciliation initiative is an invitation for effective participation in development within the principles and objectives of May revolution.

Numayri concluded his lengthy speech by strongly attacking the reactionary military rule which, he said, had dragged the country into disputes against the interest of the African people and had no significant role in the Arab world.

VICE PRESIDENT KHALIL ON ARAB, AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JN131617 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 October--Sudanese First Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil has affirmed that Sudan's commitment toward the refugees, whether they are from Eritrea, Chad, Uganda, Congo [as received] or the Central African Republic, is dictated by our humanity and it is a principle we shall never deviate from.

In a statement to SUNA, the first vice president said that the evacuation of those refugees outside the capital and big cities is part of a plan basically related to food-supply difficulties and overcrowding in these cities. He added that the refugees will be moved to developing areas, where they can work to earn their living.

The first vice president stressed that national reconciliation in Sudan is going on excellently, and the brothers who returned to Sudan, headed by As-Sadiq al-Mahdi, are working honestly out of their belief that there will be no retreat from or relinquishment of Sudan's security.

He stressed that Sudan's stand on the Middle East issue is based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, as well as on the liberation of Jerusalem.

He said that Sudan's relations are excellent with all the Arab countries except Iraq, and that is something Sudan regrets. He criticized some Arab states which allow their news agencies and radios to disseminate rumors about Sudan.

Regarding Sudanese-Libyan relations, the vice president affirmed that these relations are good and that good intention is present on both sides. He said that Sudan stretches its white hand out to all brothers because any rift in any Arab part will be a rift in the whole structure of the Arab nation.

Therefore, he said, restoration of normal relations between Sudan and Libya is desirable. He added that contacts on the ministerial level were held recently between the two sides and said: We hope these contacts will continue so as to attain the desired objectives.

He praised Sudan's relations with Saudi Arabia, affirming that they are not only relations of neighborliness but also an extension of a historical relation which has roots in and spiritual ties between the two countries. Thus, he said, cooperation between the two countries has to be up to the level of these relations. He stressed that Saudi Arabia, which is performing its role and duty toward the Arab and Islamic nation, is also performing its sincere fraternal role toward Sudan.

TUNISIA

GUINEA'S TOURE MAKES STOPOVER AFTER GDR, DPRK VISITS

LD152136 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Accompanied by his wife and an important delegation, President Ahmed Sekour Toure of Guinea arrived in Tunis at 1630 today. The Guinean President and the accompanying delegation will spend the night in Tunis on a technical stopover after visiting the GDR and the DPRK. President Ahmed Sekou Toure was received at the airport by Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs, the director of protocol as well as the ambassadors of the GDR and DPRK in Tunis.

OPPOSITION PARTIES APPEAR READY TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS

LD111545 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Michel Deure dispatch: "The Opposition Groups Are Apparently Refusing To Take Part in the Forthcoming Parliamentary Elections"]

[Text] Tunis--With only 10 days to go before the lists of candidates for the 4 November parliamentary elections are closed, it seems virtually certain that the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] will once again be the only party standing for election by the Tunisian people. After being undecided for a long time and finally concluding the present conditions do not guarantee a really free election, the main opposition groups now seem to have abandoned any idea of taking part.

In its weekly publication DEMOCRATIE dated Tuesday 9 October, the movement of Social Democrats (whose application to form a party has been left unanswered for 15 months) is the first to explain its position publicly. "As long as political parties are not legalized in Tunisia, no normal election can take place," it writes before questioning the regularity of the coming election. "When we know what happened in the election of Central Committee members at the 10th congress among Destourian leaders and when we know the lack of credibility which the word 'elections' now has in public opinion, have we the right to take part in this 'operation?' Would participation not mean justifying and strengthening authoritarianism and, worse still, blocking the path of democratization?"

Similar reservations have been expressed by the communists and the Popular Unity Movement [MUP], which point out that they have not even been given permission to publish a newspaper. In addition MUP members are demanding a general amnesty, without which some of them, former political prisoners, cannot either vote or stand for election.

However, for the first time voters will be able to choose among candidates supported by the PSD since the new electoral law provides for twice as many candidates as seats available (121) in each constituency. At the beginning of the week the party Politburo drew up the lists of its 242 candidates. They have not yet been published but it is already known that in addition to government and PSD officials, they will include members of national organizations (trade unions, employers and agricultural organizations) closely linked to the party and a number of people who, on the contrary, have kept their distance from the party.

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCAN LEGISLATOR JOINS POLISARIO IN SMARA

LD121318 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Hausa in the liberated Saharan territories said that Muhammad Ali Ould Sidi al-Bashir, Saharan citizen and member of the so-called Moroccan Parliament, joined the POLISARIO ranks during the historic military operation in Smara. It is worth mentioning that Muhammad Ali Ould Sidi al-Bashir was appointed by the royal palace as representative of the Istiqlal Party in Smara. He is also the second member of the Parliament of the king of Rabat to join the POLISARIO after ('Abd ar-Rahmad Ould Naybaq) joined.

SAHARAN FORCES CAPTURE GARRISON SETTLEMENT

LD151006 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In the Western Sahara, the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces had not yet counted their losses in one battle when they were the target of another operation. The Saharan fighters did in fact attack again yesterday, and occupied the garrison settlement of Mahbes situated in the northeast of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Saharan offical sources stated last night that the fighters laid seige to and liberated Mahbes after several hours of heavy fighting in which the Moroccan invasion forces sustained very serious losses in men and materials.

JAMES CALLAGHAN MEETS WITH BEGIN, COMMENTS ON ISSUES

TA151350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan says he sees no room for negotiations with the PLO at present. Callaghan was speaking to reporters after seeing Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem. David Essing reports:

[Essing--begin recording] Menahem Begin usually greets visitors in his office but today he was waiting at the entrance to the building, a courtesy to the former British prime minister. Callaghan smiled gaily to Begin, saying: You should have stayed in your office; you are the prime minister. Callaghan was happy to hear that Prime Minister Begin will be attending the Balfour dinner tonight where the former British leader will be guest speaker.

[Callaghan] Well, if you make a 2-hour speech, and I will make a 3-hour speech, they ought to get value of their money, ah? [laughter ensues]

[Essing] No, retorted Begin, tonight it's your evening. And, after their 1-hour long meeting, Callaghan faced reporters.

His views on a hard issue: Israeli settlements.

[Callaghan] Well, you know that on the question of settlements that we do not take the view that that is helpful to the peace process, and that is a consistent view that I have always held. I don't wish to comment on yesterday's decision in particular but that is my general view.

[Essing] Callaghan is against any changes to Security Council Resolution 242.

[Callaghan] I do not think there is a case for altering Resolution 242. We passed the stage where resolutions are important. There is direct contacts now between parties who did not have direct contacts for 30 years, and I think the best means of progress now is for these parties to continue with their progress and to extend the process in due course.

[Essing] And, as for the PLO, there was no room for negotiations.

[Callaghan] I think the PLO have to make certain changes in their attitude before a dialog could be opened, and I have not yet heard that they are ready to make those changes.

[Essing] Callaghan, who met President as-Sadat, in Egypt travels on to Jordan tomorrow for talks with King Husayn. [end recording]

Begin Welcomes Callaghan

TA160800 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2130 GMT 15 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Speaking at a Balfour Day dinner in Tel Aviv this evening, Prime Minister Menahem Begin welcomed the British Labor Leader James Callaghan, and said that the Balfour Declaration was a turning point in the history of the Jewish people.

The prime minister noted however that everything achieved following this declaration is being attacked and Israel's very existence is threatened by the PLO.

The Palestinian charter is nothing but a wicked, vicious document, and the approach of the PLO members to the peace process, along with their threat to Israel's existence, should serve as a warning to Europe, too. "They will not achieve their goal," the prime minister said.

Mr Begin added that Israel has reached peace with Egypt, thanks to big sacrifices on its part, but that even this peace is criticized by various elements. Both Jews and Arabs aspire to live together under full autonomy, and this is what Israel is in fact trying to achieve. "We have proved this can be done, but this effort too is criticized. We have proved we can make peace and we want to continue this way," the prime minister said. "We have never said we want a separate peace. Israel wants a comprehensive peace," Mr Begin said, promising that Israel will keep up its efforts to this end.

Mr Max Seligman hosted the evening, and Labor Party Chairman Mr Shim'on Peres; Mr Hayim Herzog; and the British, Australian and New Zealand ambassadors were among the prominent guests invited to the dinner.

Callaghan Discusses Territory Occupation

TA160810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] British opposition leader James Callaghan believes permanent Israeli occupation of territories would be a provocation that could lead to war. He made this statement at a Balfour Day dinner in Tel Aviv last night. Callaghan believes there is not much security significance to Israel's borders in light of long-range missiles. He also said that only when all of Israel's neighbors recognize her right to live in peace within secure borders, would the process which began with the Balfour Declaration end.

KNESSET VOTES AGAINST MOTION TO DEBATE LAND EXPROPRIATION

TA151330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset struck off its agenda Alinement MK Yosi Sarid's proposal for a debate on the expropriation of land in the territories. The Knesset's 45 Coalition members supported removing the proposal from the agenda, while 35 opposition members, including MK Algarabli, voted against this. Moshe Shamir from Banay abstained.

MK Sarid said that yesterday's Cabinet decision is a humbug since there are not sufficient public lands in the West Bank and expropriation of private lands will, therefore, continue. He said that Gush Emunim is the worst enemy of the rule of law in the state, and accused Minister Sharon of failing to tell the Knesset the truth about the government's decision on settlements.

Minister Sharon said that the settlements are the only guarantee for preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state. Israel's dangerous enemies are not Gush Emunim members, but those who behave in a servile manner toward foreigners and those who foster self-hatred and meanness, Sharon said.

Sharon Orders Expansion

TA151351 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Excerpt] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon issued last night instructions for an immediate implementation of the Cabinet decision to expand settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

After the Cabinet meeting Minister Sharon summoned his senior advisors for an operational briefing. He declared that this was not a time for talks but for action. Consequently, instructions for an action in the field have been issued.

Already today, bulldozers and other mechanical equipment will be put to work to prepare the infrastructure for the fleshing out of settlements on 4,500 dunams that the Cabinet decided to put at the disposal of the project.

Mr Sharon's associates explained that the possibility had been taken into account that opposers of settlements in the territories might attempt through legal action or other means to undermine the fleshing-out operation. Hence, the minister ordered last night to have work started and to establish facts in the field.

The minister's associates emphasized that the Cabinet decision had been unanimous this time and that it was adopted after examining the legal aspects of the issue.

Interviewed on Settlements

TA160622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0558 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon is leaving for Cairo this morning at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart. Our correspondent Dan Eshel talks with him at Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Eshel--live] Minister Sharon, we are now on live relay on Israel radio. You are now leaving for Egypt following the day of settlements, a day that was harshly criticized by the United States which claims this is an obstacle to peace. Egypt, too, criticizes the settlements. Would you have preferred to leave for Egypt on another day?

[Answer] No, certainly not. This is the day that was set for the visit. I think that it is a good day for a visit. As I said before, in all my contacts, both with the Americans and with the Egyptians, I made it repeatedly clear--I think that those open, honest remarks of mine gained the Egyptians' appreciation of what Israel can do. Israel has done a lot for peace, more than we normally think. Israel is prepared to do even more still. I also clarified spheres in which Israel can make no concessions. Israel cannot make concessions in spheres related to its survival and security. When things are explained in an open and clear manner, I think this can serve as a basis for a dialog and coexistence despite the disagreements. Therefore, in my opinion the date is absolutely appropriate.

[Question] Mr Minister, what do you say about yesterday's events, about the form in which the settlements were set up and later removed?

[Answer] I generally think that settlement should be carried out according to the Cabinet's decision. The Cabinet made a series of decisions on the settlement issue. It has not yet made all the necessary decisions in this sphere. I think it is important that the government clarify its comprehensive settlement plan. Had the government made its overall settlement plan clear I think some of these events which should not have occured would not have occurred. Practically speaking, I would by no means build on a deed that should not have happened, in my opinion, in order to attack and assail Gush Emunim. Gush Emunim today is the pioneering body in the State of Israel, perhaps more so than any other body. Therefore, I think the government should understand the importance of this body, its weight and its contribution.

IDF Evacuates Settlers

TA150808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 15 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The security forces are now evacuating the Gush Emunim settlers that invaded various sites in Judaea and Samaria during the night. The IDF is carrying out aerial patrols over the footholds set up by the settlers, has surrounded almost all of them, and is preventing approach to them. It has been learned that so far about 10 footholds were evacuated from the area of Hebron, Bethlehem, Nabulus and Ramallah. It was reported from several sites that the settlers did not resist their evacuation.

The deputy defense minister said that the lawbreakers will be put on trial. Senior security sources told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Gush Emunim's acts cause the IDF a waste of millions of Israeli pounds and waste of time of units which are compelled to evacuate settlers instead of carrying on training. The sources emphasized that this time the Defense Ministry will demand that the Gush Emunim lawbreakers be tried.

Further on Gush Emunim

TA152029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Gush Emunim is now ceasing its campaign of seizing footholds in Judaea and Samaria. The announcement issued by the Gush says that the campaign has already achieved its objective because it presented the alternatives of seizure of 20,000 dunams or the establishment of a Palestinian state in another 6 months. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Gush headquarters is now circulating the announcement about the cessation of the campaign to its members in all the footholds. On this matter, [Gush Emunim official] Moshe Merhavya said the following this evening:

[Begin recording] A great, complicated and successful campaign is now ending. For the first time, the Israeli people understand what we are fighting for. Let us hope that the Government of Israel will also understand and that we will not be forced to fight against it again. I call upon our members in the footholds to return to their homes. The campaign is over but the work has not been completed. [end recording]

Tzipori Discusses Settlements

TA130627 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 12 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori by Jerusalem TV correspondent Yig'al Caren; date and place not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Defense Minister, transgressions against law and order have recently become a method in Judaea and Samaria. You evacuate the lawbreakers, but tranquility reigns only until the next violation. Am I to understand that the Defense Ministry has reconciled itself to this phenomenon in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] We do not reconcile ourselves to any violations of law, whether committed by Jews, regardless of their sundry affiliations, or by Arabs living in the territories. In all incidents to date we have tried first to persuade the people to move by asking them politely. If this fails, we have removed them by force. The fact is that if anyone seizes an area without approval or permission, he will be removed, either willingly or unwillingly. I think we shall go further and insist that those who violate the law be tried by courts of justice.

[Question] So far you have taken practically no steps against the lawbreakers.

[Answer] This is not accurate.

[Question] Except for Qiryat Arba'.

[Answer] Not accurate. We did take measures, and there is now outstanding the case of the vegetable garden, including trials. There is also the subject of Qiryat Arba'. I think in the future it would be advisable for anyone attempting to break the law to know that we will sue him whenever it falls within our jurisdiction to do so.

[Question] How do you intend to prevent this new method of breaking through fences, which appears likely to continue in the near future?

[Answer] We do not have many alternatives. We cannot besiege any Jewish settlement. I hope the steps we adopted and will adopt in the future, including lawsuits, will teach the people their lesson. On top of this, I think that the people will eventually acquire some common sense. Not a single centimeter of land can be held by any settlement as a result of its own actions. Such actions not only cause misgivings among Jews and Arabs, but also bring harm in the very area where the settlers think they are being useful.

[Question] Why then have you and the defense minister recently negotiated with the settlers on the subject of lands?

[Answer] The defense minister and myself, as Jews who hold office, attempt to remove ill will and do our best to explain to the people the harm, advantages, or limitations of various steps which they take. We also try to explain to the settlers the facts in the field. For example, suppose a representative of settlement X comes and wants additional land. We, who know the figures, can tell him: Dear fellow, nothing will help you; no land is available here; the land is private. If the land is private, there is a Cabinet decision on the matter.

If you have problems, go to the Government of Israel and make it change its resolutions. If you act in the field, we will perform our official duty and evacuate you. Why should you cause a confrontation between Jews?

[Question] Mr Tzipori, do you personally support expropriation of land in Judaea and Samaria for the expansion of settlements?

[Answer] I personally think it is possible to settle with a minimum of expropriation. We cannot ignore a number of facts. Contrary to what the present chairman of the Labor Party has declared at various recent rallies, the Alinement government made mistakes when it decided on certain settlements, given the circumstances. Elqana was settled by the Alinement on an area of 80 dunams. Qedumim or Qadum was settled by the Alinement without land. 'Ofra was settled by the Alinement. We have also had our share of mistakes, in Bet Horon.

[Question] Bet Horon only?

[Answer] Bet Horon only, and Giv'on. We made our mistakes, too. The government did make mistakes. They took Jews and settled them in a closed place. It is the government's responsibility to find a solution for this. Just as we seek solutions inside the Green Line, so also in this case I personally think that we will have to find a solution, even if it means expropriation of lands. I am against dispossessing people of cultivated land. If there is an orchard, as for example where they set up a number of houses yesterday, I won't evict the Arabs from that orchard. If I succeed in purchasing the land from them, well and good. If not, nobody will seize it.

[Question] And what about the demand of Gush Emunim to requisition 150,000 dunams?

[Answer] Well, this is, how should I say, a wishful dream. I don't think that any Cabinet will make a decision out of the blue to requisition 150,000 dunams or 100,000 dunams or 50,000 dunams. In my view, much can be done in those existing settlements which are located around a number of concentrations; and, without any land requisitions, we shall see hundreds of thousands of Jews living there.

[Question] Does the Government of Israel have any settlement plan at all, as far as you know, since the Defense Ministry is in one way or another a partner to the activities?

[Answer] There are all kinds of plans. I already said that I have many reservations to this planning, as much as there is of it.

[Question] About what?

[Answer] About the plans.

[Question] On the distribution in the field?

[Answer] Not on the subject of distribution in the field or nondistribution in the field. I have not seen a comprehensive document presenting the State of Israel's plan for Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza district and the Golan Heights for the next decade, for the next 50 years, or for the next 5 years.

[Question] That is to say, the government is actually acting without a master plan for settlements in Judaea and Samaria or beyond the Green Line in general?

[Answer] It is acting according to master plans rather than according to a master plan, and I won't elaborate.

[Question] Is it possible to establish settlements in an orderly manner, without plans?

[Answer] It is less good.

[Question] If on Sunday the Cabinet decides to requisition lands for a number of settlements, will this solve the problem of lands in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] I don't know what the solution of the Cabinet will be. All I want to say on this subject is that in the future we will present the data, from which we will draw the appropriate conclusions, including the long-range ones.

[Question] Am I to understand from this that so far you have not done this?

[Answer] We did, but we have not received the feedback. When one wants to set up a settlement, one can say that in a given spot a settlement is being established. If 80 dunams are available, then it is clear that in houses of a certain sort 100, 200 or 500 people can live. We will want to know the exact number of people that are earmarked to live there. It must not turn out that 5,000 persons are meant to live on those 50 [as heard] dunams.

[Question] Do you regret today the placement of a number of settlements, in determining the location of which Gush Emunim had been the principal factor?

[Answer] I am against things being forced on us. If the thing had been decided by sensible discussion, this would have been legitimate in my view. But if the discussion was concluded because an area had been invaded without Cabinet approval and the result was approved postfactum, this is something I do regret.

[Question] Like what? Like Shilo, for example?

[Answer] Like Shilo for example.

[Question] Like Bet Horon?

[Answer] No, Bet Horon was approved by the government. No, without getting into details, in principle I oppose citizens establishing facts which only postfactum receive the approval of the government or any other factor. The State of Israel has to be unambiguously a state of law.

[Question] In that case, how do you explain the fact that the Hadassah women have been sitting for almost 5 months at Bet Hadassah?

[Answer] I am very sorry. The Defense Ministry's recommendations in this matter were quite explicit on that night.

[Question] And who prevented the evacuation?

[Answer] There is a government in Israel.

GOVERNMENT RAISES CRUDE OIL PRICES 11 PERCENT

LD151716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The NIOC has announced that within the framework of the OPEC resolutions, it has raised the price of its exported crude oil by 11 percent on average.

The price of an exported barrel of light crude and heavy crude Iranian oil has been fixed at $23.50 and $22.77, respectively.

These increases were effective from 1 October.

MO'INFAR DENIES REDUCTION IN OIL OUTPUT

LD151218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the petroleum minister, told PARS NEWS AGENCY today: Intense propaganda against Iran has been whipped up in the United States recently, and American news agencies and the media have been disseminating rumors that Iran's oil output has been reduced and that tankers are stranded and wandering about [as heard] in Iranian ports because of lack of oil for shipment.

The Iranian Government strongly denies these rumors and has asked its embassy in Washington to pursue the matter and take action against these news agencies and publicity media.

Regarding non-delivery of oil to the Philippines, Mo'infar said, the massacre of the Filipino Muslims by the regime in that country has prompted us to cut off oil exports to the Philippines, and no oil will be delivered to that country as long as the massacre of and pressure on the Muslims in this country continue.

REVOLUTION PROSECUTOR SAYS NIOC DIRECTOR IS NOT IN HIDING

LD151415 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prosecutor General for the Revolution Announces: 'Nazih Did Not Run Away'"]

[Text] Prosecutor general for the Islamic revolution Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Qoddusi visited the Imam Khomeyni in Qom yesterday to discuss certain problems.

This was followed by an exclusive interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY to obtain an answer to the question as to whether Hasan Nazih, managing director of the NIOC, would be detained if he gave himself up to the revolution prosecutor's office. Qoddusi said:

"This depends on the replies he gives to the officials at the prosecutor's office; I shall fix a time for him to attend a session at the prosecutor's office so that he can reply.

"As for what is being said about Mr Nazih going into hiding or fleeing abroad, this is totally untrue. Mr Nazih has sent me a message via a minister, as well as a letter sent to the prosecutor's office, announcing that he will appear whenever necessary. The rumor being circulated or broadcast on foreign radio stations to the effect that Nazih has run away is untrue."

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

LD151416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1110 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Interview by unnamed Tehran radio correspondent with Foreign Minister Yazdi on 15 October--recorded; place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] It seems that Iran's relations with Iraq deteriorated following your return from the Havana conference. I am referring to the timing of (?the relations) vis-a-vis the conference. This can be construed from remarks made by Saddam Husayn as well as comments made by Baghdad radio. For instance, in his interview with AL-MUSTAQBAL, Saddam Husayn said that any revolution contrary to the revolution in Iraq is not Islamic, and thus the Iranian revolution is not an Islamic revolution. What is the Foreign Ministry's views on the remarks made by the Iraqi president?

[Answer] Perhaps what Mr Saddam Husayn said was an extension of the discussion and points we raised with him at the Havana conference. We were quite decisive with regard to some points raised by Mr Saddam Husayn, pointing out that the Iranian revolution shall never surrender to such issues. As for his claims that any Islamic revolution should immediately support Arab revolution, this stems from the thinking entertained by the ruling party in Iraq, the Ba'th Party; this is a philosophy adhered to by the Ba'th Party.

As you know, the Ba'th Party adheres to a philosophy based on atheism. It has tried to integrate within this Ba'th philosophic system the Arab national character with a certain type of socialism and materialism, thus creating a new phenomenon, called Ba'th philosophy, in the region. This philosophy attributes nobility to the Arab national character, whereas this national character, as a phenomenon, is secondary to and a culmination of the expansion of Islam. Therefore, no one can ever visualize the Arab national character or Arab unity or the victory of the Arab revolution without Arab unity, without the expansion of Islam, without Islam's victory. Consequently, this is not anything new; it has been uttered repeatedly and defeated. Therefore, it is something totally wearied, rejected and tried. Revolution by Arabs can never triumph unless it is through Islam.

Actually, Saddam Husayn's attack is not solely aimed at the Iranian revolution; rather, his target is the overall Islamic movement in the Islamic world, especially in [word indistinct] Arab countries. This is what is being raised in Iraq. His interpretation of the Ba'th philosophy is aimed at Islamic revolution in general terms. He is repeating something which has been stated for long years by foreign orientalist Jews.

[Question] Quoting ATH-THAWRAH, Baghdad radio referred to the Iranian government as neo-fascist and expansionist. Obviously, there have been other comments of which you must be aware. Now, what can we say to them about these things?

[Answer] Fascism has a meaning. Should we look at the Ba'th government's records in Iraq and study its behavior, it would be perfectly clear which government is democratic and which one a dictatorship. One of the issues we raised with these people in Havana was their complaint about our papers, their questioning why our newspapers insult Iraq and Iraqi leaders. They were asking why our papers are critical of them and make protests. They expected us to close down these papers or put the publishers of these papers in front of firing squads. Well, we said that such actions are not in line with the standards adhered to by an Islamic, revolutionary government, that there is room for freedom of expression under an Islamic government, that our Islamic republic is a democratic one. We can never apply such methods practiced elsewhere in Iran.

They might be able to execute a 20-year old friend in Iraq, or execute 20-odd members of the Central Committee and Central Council of the party after long years of cooperation. If this is democracy, then we shall never have such democracy. Now, as for what we are doing: If our form of democracy is unacceptable to them, this has nothing to do with them. It is our problem. Consequently, what the Iraqi Government expects us to do, as it has repeatedly said, is to silence any opposing voice which might rise in Iran against them. Our answer to them is in the negative. We shall not do this. Accordingly, despite their criticisms and protests to our government, we shall not resort to force.

If it is the custom in Iraq to respond to any opposition voice or criticism with bullets, I must say that this is not a policy acceptable to us. We see no difference between that policy and the policy pursued by the shah.

[Question] Mr Yazdi, perhaps these misunderstandings between Iran and her neighboring countries and some Arab countries stem from the utterances made by some clergy. However, what I wish to discuss is that during your speech at the UN General Assembly, you referred to Islam as a monotheistic order with a world outlook embracing a politico-economic system. This differs from the West's interpretation of relations between man and [word indistinct]. Now, when we have a conception of a socio-political system from religion and, on the otherhand, interpret the Friday prayer as a political movement, then do you not think that it is only natural when a Friday imam--meaning someone who leads a political movement which is at loggerheads with the region's governments--is sent abroad, this could be construed as interference in other countries' international affairs. As far as I am concerned, this is not acceptable in international mores. How can you justify this?

[Answer] No, this is not interference in the affairs of other countries. This is an acceptable practice in the world. However, it could ne handled more appropriately; for, as we know, even the Christian world sends envoys to various countries. Therefore, Christianity is also involved in the same thing in the West. What I wish to point out is that others do not interpret such practices as interference. Therefore, when our leader appoints someone as the Friday imam to another country, this is not interference.

[Question] You said that the West considers this a relation between the West and God; whereas our interpretation, as you stated, is a system. Consequently, when there is a message, it is aimed at promoting a system, whereas religious leaders or representatives only make propaganda for something which is between man and God and, subsequently, it does not offend the region's government or countries. Therefore, I think there are some differences between the utterances made by the imam and those of Christian leaders, for example.

[Answer] Not "some differences," but a great deal of difference; the difference is from here to eternity. However, what I am saying is that the essence of the action is being questioned, rather than the contents of the steps which they might take. The point is whether the very sending of a congregational imam by Imam Khomeyni is being questioned, which to us is not valid, as it is not interfering in others' internal affairs. Of course, it is possible that they want to say the same thing you are saying, but in diplomatic language. The point is, when you send someone out as a congregational imam, his utterances are different from those of a Christian missionary.

Look, what they are protesting against concerns the essence of the thing, the appointment of someone by the imam as congregational imam. As you said, perhaps they, too, are aware of the vast difference between the two things. However, they are making their point in diplomatic language, for they cannot say they are against Islam. They cannot say they are against the contents of Islam or there are vast differences between Islam and Christianity, that there is such and such a difference between a Christian missionary and a Muslim representative.

Therefore, they are possibly trying to make their point this way. This is what we call diplomatic language; there is a difference between diplomatic language and normal language.

[Question] Mr Yazdi, after the visit to Syria by the government spokesman, it was reported that Iran had promised to give military and economic aid to Syria. Could you please comment on such aid?

[Answer] I am not quite aware of the details of the situation.

TABATABA'I ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., DOMESTIC TURMOIL

LD160911 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 15-21 Oct 79 pp 3, 6 LD

[Untitled interview granted by Iranian Vice Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i to Nabil Nasir in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the current state of Iranian-U.S. relations?

Answer: The foreign policy of the Iranian Islamic revolution is based on three principles: independence, noninterference in internal affairs and territorial sovereignty. We reciprocate the respect of every country that respects these three principles. Our relations with foreign countries are directly affected by the countries' attitude to and the extent of their respect for the three principles. There is no enmity between us and any people.

With regard to the United States, we have nothing against it, as long as our independence and territorial integrity are not exposed to danger. Our struggle has been to revive Islamic values and we are prepared to make any sacrifices to preserve these values. We would respect any ties or relations that consolidated these values regardless of whether these ties were with the United States or the Soviet Union or whether they were Eastern or Western. We will regard as an enemy anybody who opposes these values in the East, the West or even in the Islamic countries or inside Iran itself.

Question: There has been a positive development since the U.S. administration resumed supplying Iran with spare parts for military aircraft. Was this the result of a political decision or was it strictly within the technical and military sphere?

Answer: This was agreed upon between the Iranian foreign minister and t[illegible] U.S. secretary of state during their meeting at the latter's request. I do not see that politics can be separated from technical matters but, from our viewpoint, Iran's obtaining of spare parts for its military aircraft does not imply any political significance, particularly since Iran contracted to purchase these parts before the revolution. This has been done despite the fact that Iran has abrogated all previous military agreements with the United States.

Question: It is being said that among the reasons for the U.S. administration's agreement to supply you with spare parts is that some Eastern [presumably Soviet] planes have flown over Iranian territory and penetrated the borders, reaching the town of Mashhad in central Iran. Is this true?

Answer: No, this is not true. But some Iraqi warplanes did fly in Iranian airspace and bombed some Iranian villages. However, Iraqi officials have apologized, saying that this happened by mistake. No Eastern Soviet planes or other planes have overflown Iran.

But, of course, if the Iraqi aircraft operations were to be repeated, Iranian planes would commit the same "mistake" and we would then apologize to Iraq.

Question: Iran faces a complex problem--namely, that of the Kurds. The Kurds are waging guerilla warfare against the Iranian Army and the Revolution Guards in Kordestan. Who is supporting the Kurds?

Answer: The agents of the deposed shah are still active. He is stirring up the situation through Ardashir Zahedi, General Palizban and General Oveysi who recently met in Paris with Mrs Ashraf, the shah's sister. In the last 3 weeks they have obtained $200 million. They also have established posts in some parts of Iraqi territory. During the recent incidents in Kordestan, the Iranian Army and the Revolution Guards arrested two Iraqi officers. They are now in Iranian jails.

Israel's hand also has been seen in recent incidents in Kordestan. Israel's strategy provides for the establishment on a racial basis of a Kurdish state consisting of the Kurds of Iran, Iraq and Turkey.

Question: What would be the attitude of the Iranian Army if Israel wages war on the Arab countries rejecting the U.S.-Israeli solution; will it enter the battle against Israel? Answer: The Iranian Army is now being rapidly reorganized on the basis of Islamic guidance. We can say that we have succeeded 70 percent in this field so far. The army has acquired a high combat capability. With regard to the Iranian Army's participation in the liberation of Palestine, Iran is prepared for any action in the best possible manner.

Question: Recently you said that Iran will take measures against Libya if Imam Musa as-Sadr does not return. What measures?

Answer: I said that we are seeking first to unravel the mystery of Imam as-Sadr's disappearance. This can be achieved through diplomatic and nondiplomatic means. We will resort to any method in order to achieve our objective. What we are sure of is that Imam Musa as-Sadar did not leave Libya. All the rumors that have been spread were aimed at obliterating this fact.

Question: It has been said that efforts are being made to hold an Iranian-Saudi meeting. Is this true?

Answer: Certain efforts are being made in this regard by Arab parties but now is not the time to describe or discuss such efforts.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH PLO DELEGATION, SPEAKS

ID151845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad, head of Fatah military operations and the number two man in the PLO, who has come to Iran at the head of a delegation of political and military figures of the Muslim nation of Palestine to have meetings and to discuss the situation in the Middle East and southern Lebanon, met in Qom yesterday with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. He was accompanied by brother Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Iran.

In this meeting the imam asked Abu Jihad about the health of brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Abu Jihad replied: Thanks to God he is busy struggling and constantly makes revolutionary movements from one place to another.

The imam said: I hope that, God willing, he will soon be established in Jerusalem.

Abu Jihad said: God willing, we hope Jerusalem will be one of the places where we can welcome you in the near future. Jerusalem belongs to all Muslims.

The imam said: It is our wish, God willing, to pray in Jerusalem.

Abu Jihad said: All of us believe that with steadfastness and perseverance we will be able to achieve this wish. The Muslims' strong determination and their faith will achieve this success for us.

At this point, the imam, in a speech addressed to the Palestinian delegation, said: The problems which have long befallen our Palestinian brothers in Jerusalem are due to the lack of determination on the part of the governments of the Arab countries. For more than 20 years, in my sermons and speeches I have recommended that the heads of the governments set aside their minor, local differences and be united in thought and deed for the sake of Islam and the achievement of Islamic goals. I feel ashamed that against more than 100 million Arab Muslims and approximately 800 million Muslims a small number of people can do all those things. One cannot raise the excuse that America is supporting them because America was also supporting the shah, but when a nation got united over an issue the satantic power of the shah was unable to confront them and he received no benefit from the support of the superpowers. With unity there is no doubt that neither America nor any other power can do anything against the Arab Muslim populations. Sadly, however, it is something which is difficult to achieve. But I beseech God almighty and all-blessed to solved this problem through His own might. You should also recall that our nation had neither weapons nor military training, while the satantic regime was equipped with all the weapons and all kinds of discipline. Nevertheless, as all the groups were united and there was a unified force and, above all, due to their belief in God almighty and all-blessed, all the groups--men and women, young and old--went forward with the cry "God is the Greatest" and all the powers were smashed.

The Muslim governments are equipped with military and nonmilitary weapons but they do not rise up against an issue such as Zionism. On the contrary, some of them even act trecherously. May God awaken them and may He grant victory to the Muslims.

Continuing his speech, the imam said: As we are also afflicted with some problems similar to yours, we understand your situation and your difficulties. Our difficulties are those such as the developments in Kordestan, which the foreign governments have created for us through their agents in that place and in Khuzestan which we are still suffering from. They might create the same problems in Sistan va Baluchestan. It is certain that jihad in the path of God the almighty, the all-blessed, has many difficulties. The holy prophet and the Muslims in the early days of Islam had many difficulties, but as they had the power of belief they managed to establish Islam in less than half a century in all the civilized parts of the world. Despite all the difficulties that you are facing, you should have faith in God and dependence upon Him. This dependence upon God will, God willing, solve all problems. The decisive determination of the nation and, more importantly, dependence upon God the almighty, the all-blessed, will facilitate all the problems. We hope and pray to God that God the almighty, the all-blessed, will turn all our faces toward Him and that your difficulties will be solved. We pray to God to make you conscious of the eternal power of God, even more than before.

Through dependence upon God, the almighty, the all-blessed, we have no fear and God willing, victory is yours and ours. Of course, every Muslim should be the brother of other Muslims and should be his partner in difficulties. We are also your partners, as in the past I have taken some steps concerning your financial difficulties. I hope we will be able to solve our material and spiritual problems--both yours and ours--together and with each other's assistance, God willing.

VOP Reports Delegation's Activities

JN160721 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian delegation under brother Abu Jihad has held its final round of talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi. Following the meeting, which took place at the Iranian prime minister's office, brother Hani al-Hasan, PLO representative in Iran, said: We have concluded our talks with Dr Yazdi today. The talks dealt with a general and comprehensive review of all issues of concern to the two sides. We charted a total concept of the strategic understanding between the two revolutions.

Brother Hani al-Hasan added that a meeting of the PLO Gulf representatives is scheduled to take place today in the PLO office in Tehran. During the meeting, the representatives will be acquainted with the results of the talks as they pertain to the countries where the PLO is represented. He added that the representatives will convey good and reassuring news to everyone.

Brother Hani al-Hasan asserted that brother Dr Ebrahim Yazdi is a dear friend, who has been struggling against Zionism and in support of the Palestinian people. He added that Palestinian-Iranian relations have been further developed by these talks. He said: God willing, we will act together in the interest of Iran, the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and against Zionism and imperialism, upon the instructions of Imam Khomeyni and his brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

In another development, brother Abu Jihad met with representatives of the Arab countries in Tehran. During this meeting, he explained the outcome of his visit to Iran. During a reception held by the Saudi ambassador in Tehran, who is the dean of Arab diplomats in Iran, brother Abu Jihad and the Arab diplomats reviewed the Middle East situation.

At the invitation of Ayatollah Montazeri, chairman of the Council of Experts Permanent Presidium, brother Abu Jihad visited the council's premises and attended a portion of its debates on the election of the Iranian president.

Ayatollah Montazeri welcomed the Palestinian delegation [words indistinct] who are comrades in arms and struggle. He added: We are exerting strenuous efforts to support the Palestinian revolution's struggle, until all of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa mosque are liberated.

Brother Abu Jihad then explained to the members of the Council of Experts the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the victories that have been scored by the revolution to date, as well as the mounting international recognition of the PLO. He recalled the statement by the Zionist foreign minister, admitting that not a single Palestinian is ready to participate in the Camp David plot. He added: It is a great honor to address the Council of Experts in Iran and to convey greetings from brother Abu 'Ammar and from the Fatah members and your brothers, the sons of your people in Palestine and around the Al-Aqsa mosque.

He said: The Iranian victory was achieved at a time when our people were confronting the Camp David plot. Enemy sources admitted that Israel was the greatest loser in the Iranian revolution's victory.

BAMDAD REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE BY TUDEH PARTY LEADER

LD151325 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 9 Oct 79 p 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Kianuri, First Secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee: 'The Tudeh Party of Iran Has Warned the Government About the Conspiracy of Imperialism.'"]

[Text] At a public press conference held yesterday, Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party of Iran, explained to correspondents the party's position and views on current affairs and problems faced by the country and replied to questions from both local and foreign press correspondents and news agencies.

The press conference, which was held at the party's central office, marked the opening of a new era in the official and overt activities of the Tudeh Party of Iran and the resumption of publication of the party organ MARDOM. Well-known central committee member Amu'i participated.

Considering first the problems faced by the country at present, Nureddin Kianuri again stressed that the party would support with all its strength the basic content of the great and epic revolution of Iran. Kianuri said:

"The fundamental content of this revolution, which the Tudeh Party of Iran supports, rests firmly on four elements and one basic principle.

"The four elements are:

"--Eliminating the plundering domination of imperialism in Iran;

"--Ending the murderous regime of the plundering, SAVAKist, royal Pahlavi dynasty;

"--Procuring democratic freedoms for the people of Iran;

"--Fundamentally changing for the better the living standards of millions of plundered people; i.e., the working classes or, to use the term coined by Imam Khomeyni, the Mostaz'afin [the deprived]."

The Principle of Struggle With Imperialism

Stressing the necessity of establishing a people's front, Kianuri explained each condition necessary to insure success for the elements making up the Islamic revolution of Iran, and also the principle of the struggle against imperialism. Kianuri said:

"Imperialism is now a creeping blight in the affairs of countries; and if the struggle against imperialism is not comprehensive, it will be inadequate and defective and in the final analysis this is so dangerous that this struggle may end in failure."

Referring to the existence of the army, oil, an imposed economy dependent on imperialism and a dependent culture as the four pillars strengthening the power of imperialism, Kianuri said:

"If the anti-imperialist struggle in these four areas does not advance in coordination and along a general front, it will be subject to serious inadequacies and give rise to danger.

"We believe that the government of the Islamic revolution has taken noticeable and effective steps in various areas and for the struggle against imperialism and that these may be viewed as valuable gains for our revolution; nevertheless, serious inadequacies exist here which have impeded the progress of the revolution and have prevented us from taking the greatest and speediest advantage of this great revolutionary movement which has won so much respect throughout the world. It is here that we seriously disagree with the leadership and the government. We believe that more thoroughgoing, comprehensive, decisive and rapid steps should have been taken to deprive counterrevolution of the chance to benefit."

Struggle Against Imperialism

Kianuri also stressed the struggle against imperialism's provocations in Iran as an essential principle to be pursued alongside other anti-imperialist struggles. He said: "With the revolution in Iran imperialism has suffered a great defeat which it is not prepared to accept so easily. It is attempting to regain its position or at least to stop any further loss of ground and to retard the trend of the advance of our revolution."

The Tudeh Party first secretary cited slowdowns by elements in the government sector as being responsible for increasing the people's dissatisfaction with bottlenecks and shortages and provoking them. He divided national problems into three principal arenas of provocation. Kianuri continued as follows:

"We believe that because of the lack of decisive action by the government and the ruling class, imperialism has succeeded in launching widespread provocations, as we can now witness in all these arenas."

Kianuri then criticized the method by which purges were carried out by the government and stressed the importance of uprooting imperialism's economic basis in the economy, foreign trade, production, society, banks, foreign exchange and oil affairs. Kianuri continued:

"I must say that in all these areas steps which had positive features were not followed up as they should have been. We now see the inadequacies arising from this. An example of this is the question which has arisen over the oil problem and Mr Nazih. Mr Nazih's policy met with our criticism from the outset, since it failed to effect changes in any of the elements which make oil dependent on imperialism or to uproot domination by imperialism. As we can see today, this policy has reached a dead end."

Army Purge

On the principle of democratic freedoms, Kianuri said:

We agreed fundamentally with the general tendency toward democratic freedoms in Iran which was apparent until the incidents in Kordestan. We believed it to be totally in accord with the pledges which the leader of the revolution gave both before and after the revolution and the promises concerning the procurement of freedoms, including the freedom of thought and speech and the freedom to write and express opinions. But with the commencement of the events in Kordestan a sudden and unexpected attack on freedoms took place which highlighted a totally new aspect of the revolution in Iran. From the first day, in the first letter we wrote to the leader of the revolution, we expressed our concern at this new trend and we analyzed our apprehensions in a statement issued by the central committee.

We believe that a serious attack has been mounted by rightwing monopoly groups in Iran to restrict freedoms. This began before the Kordestan incidents, but these translated the attack into practical terms and the rightists' attempts have increased in intensity.

"The attack took place on all fronts; it was not confined to limiting democrating freedoms and burning newspapers. There began a 'kill the left' campaign in the Iranian community, and there were even executions of innocent individuals in provincial towns. Even the revolution prosecutor for Kermanshah would say that the crime of our executed comrade, Azarnush, was that he said: I am a member of the Tudeh Party of Iran and my politics are the defense of the Islamic revolution." Fortunately, the revolution leadership sensed at the eleventh hour the extremely dangerous consequences of this swing, and the public resistance which emerged to confront this problem through the existing press and public opinion stopped the advance of the rightist movements and has now slowed their movement.

"However, in our view, the danger faced by the Iranian community has in no way been eliminated. Danger still exists in the full meaning of the word, and its ideological, social, and visible elements are still present. Counterrevolution rejoices at this trend and infiltrates the extremist groups with its own members."

Repetition of Incidents

Kianuri then referred to the banning of the newspaper MARDOM and the attack on the Tudeh Party central club, noting that: "Our protest to the leadership of the revolution and the revolution council resulted in the lifting of restrictions." He then referred to groups which existed during the revolution of Iran and expressed the hope that, given steps and measures taken jointly by all genuine forces supporting the revolution, these difficulties would be solved [sentence as published]. A knotty problem at this stage concerns national questions and the situation which has arisen in Kordestan and Khuzestan and, as we have said in the central committee statement, it is not unlikely that similar situations will be repeated elsewhere.

Referring to the party's first statement concerning the necessity of considering national problems and the principle of autonomy, the Tudeh Party of Iran said:

"As we have already announced, we believe that within the framework of 'self-motivation' the peoples in Iran should be granted their rights, which should include the right to determine their own fate as regards the cultural and administrative aspects of their region within the framework of government centralization, complete territorial integrity (with no loss of land) and national unity so that they can take advantage of their own particular national characteristics. Hazrat Ayatollah Taleqani, whose loss we record with regret, was well aware that this was a festering problem which has existed for centuries, that the Kurdish people have been fighting for their demands for 109 years and have sacrificed their blood and that this wound must be treated by means of a logical solution, with friendship and voluntary unity among the ethnic peoples."

Plots by Agents of the Former Regime

Kianuri also stressed that agents of Palizban and Zahedi are in Kordestan together with other elements associated with the former regime and emphasized the benefits they are deriving from current incidents. He continued:

"The government's mistake was that it failed at the outset to secure the Kurds' support and persuade them to remain in line with the revolution by giving them a series of promises which were practicable and inspired confidence. This gave counterrevolution the chance to emerge and to complicate matters in Kordestan to such a degree that the very face of counterrevolution could no longer be distinguished, because of its disguises.

"Everyone's attention is now turned to the Democrats [members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan] on the assumption that that they are all local people, whereas we know that a large number of imperial guardsmen disguised in Kurdish national dress are actively involved in Kordestan, so that when a [revolution] guard is killed, we do not know who exactly is doing the killing.

"We therefore believe that the Kurds should be given assurances that their lawful demands will be fulfilled and that we should differentiate between them and counterrevolution.

"Another recent problem is the one in Khuzestan: Without doubt, this is connected with attempts against Iran's revolution in the Persian Gulf."

On this subject, Kianuri referred to the roles of the governments of Saudi Arabia, Oman, and also As-Sadat as that of the second policemen in the region and the main agents of imperialism. He said:

"In our view, the government's policy as regards the problems of the Persian Gulf and Khuzestan comes up against political, military and social problems of an extremely crucial nature. It would be a great mistake to treat this superficially because there are only a few saboteurs and extremists in Khuzestan. It is a large-scale plan drawn up by American imperialism and Zionism and all their accomplices in the region. The mobilization of all forces and the proper formulation of aims is necessary for the struggle against these plots."

Warning to the Government

Elsewhere in the discussion, Kianuri warned of the danger in the Persian Gulf from the principal enemy, American imperialism. Here he said:

"It must be noted that 30 percent of America's industry, 84 percent of Japan's and over 80 percent of all Western European industry is dependent on Persian Gulf oil--dependence which means that if the Persian Gulf is closed for more than 16 weeks, up to 80 percent of West European and Japanese industry will be at a standstill. And this is the reason that there will be no reduction in the pressure from imperialism to eliminate any possible danger, one of the biggest of which is the Iran revolution. This means that imperialism is waiting with all its strength, to inflict a mortal blow on Iran's revolution and this is why it is the principal enemy of Iran. Failure to pay attention to this enemy is a great error and great betrayal of Iran's revolution."

Kianuri also considered attacks and criticism of Afghanistan as a great error and said that the principal struggle should be against imperialism.

Welfare Programs

On the subject of increased living standards for the working classes Kianuri also considered that the government has been unsuccessful in carrying out welfare schemes for the workers and peasants. He said:

"So far the government has not tackled the basic problems as regards land ownership and fundamental issues. Pipelaying operations, building bath-houses and a holy war for construction will not solve anything alone, just as dividing up 4 billion rials among the Kurds in Kordestan will not solve the problems of the people or the region. The correct solution is to effect a total land reform to benefit the landless peasants or those with very little land, to provide comprehensive government aid in raising standards of production and village life, to mechanize agriculture and use chemical fertilizers and bring in a scientific farming system. If these three measures are not carried out in due course, the land issue will not be solved. As regards the economy and the workers, positive steps were taken when banks and factories were nationalized but these did not go far enough: A large section of industry is still at a standstill and the government has done nothing to make industry work for the benefit of the workers and toilers."

Kianuri also emphasized the need for worker trade unions and the workers' professional right to create them alongside the showras [councils] and considered that the opposition by the Council of Ministers to the proposal for an increase in workers' wages was harmful, since this was necessary to achieve social peace, advance the revolution and insure the satisfaction of the people...

As regards foreign policy, which plays a major role in securing the country's independence, Kianuri said: "Something has been done in the political field but the measures taken are not yet complete."

He welcomed the views expressed the previous day by Dr Yazdi, concerning the cancellation of contracts between Iran and imperialist countries and said:

"This must be translated from words to deeds, since, as we know, in the bilateral accord between Iran and America there are four very dangerous agreements which should be abrogated."

In the discussion Kianuri rejected claims that there is disagreement among the Tudeh Party leadership cadres. He continued: "Members of the party leadership have never been on more cordial terms: The party is confident that future victory for the United People's Front is an inescapable certainty."

The Tudeh Party of Iran first secretary then spoke in detail about the relations between the party, the Democratic Party of Kordestan and the Azarbayjan Democratic Faction, and the role of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq in the Kordestan incidents, as well as relations between the Tudeh Party and parties round the world which support scientific socialism.

Kianuri also said:

"Since the methods used by the Democratic Party in past years in no way accorded with the Tudeh Party's views, we have no official relations with each other. Abdol Rahman Qasemlu indeed used to be a member of the Tudeh Party of Iran, but he was expelled from the party about 12 years ago."

Speaking of the activities of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, Kianuri referred to them as "genuine and sincere forces." He said:

"Apart from certain errors in the way they act, we approve of the Feda'i-ye Khalq.

"Other genuine groups on the left who honestly support Iran's revolution must with their differing approaches propagandize and promote themselves within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran and no aggressive element must obstruct them from so doing."

CONSTITUTION COUNCIL APPROVES SEVEN PRINCIPLES

LD152006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The 45th open session of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr Beheshti. In this session seven principles of the draft constitution, which concern the method of the election and the responsibilities of the president, were studied and approved.

During the council discussions, brother Abu Jihad, one of the leaders of the PLO, accompanied by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, and brother Hani al-Hasan, the PLO representative in Tehran, and the delegation accompanying Abu Jihad joined the session. The principles which were approved in today's session are as follows:

Next to the office of the leader, the president holds the highest office in the state. The president is responsible for the implementation of the constitution and the coordination of the relationship between the three branches as well as being the head of the executive branch, except in matters which are the direct concern of the leader. This principle was approved with 54 votes for, 1 vote against and two abstentions.

The next principle: The president will be elected for a term of 4 years by direct voting by the people. The president can be reelected for one further consecutive term only. This principle was approved with 52 votes for, 6 votes against and 6 abstentions.

The next principle: Candidates for the office of president must officially announce their candidacy before the start of the elections. The method of the election of the president shall be established by law. This principle was approved with 52 votes for, 6 votes against and 6 abstentions.

The next principle: Candidates for the office of president must officially announce their candidacy before the start of the elections. The method of the election of the president shall be established by law. This principle was approved with 59 votes for, 4 votes against and 1 abstention.

According to the next principle, which was approved with 54 votes for, 5 votes against and 5 abstentions, the president will be elected by absolute majority of the voters. However, if in the first round none of the candidates receives an absolute majority, on the Friday of the following week there will be a second round of voting. In the second round, the two candidates with the highest number of votes in the first round may take part. However, if some of the candidates with the highest numbers of votes in the first round withdraw their candidacy, then two of the remaining candidates with the highest number of votes may take part in the election.

Also, according to the next principle, the responsibility for the supervision of the election of the president rests with the Council of Guardians. Prior to the appointment of the first Council of Guardians this responsibility will rest with the Supervisory Council, which will be set out by law. This principle was approved with 59 votes for, 1 vote against and 4 abstentions. The next principle, which was approved with 58 votes for, 2 votes for, 2 votes against and 3 abstentions: The election of the new president must take place at least 1 month prior to the end of the term of the outgoing president. During the interim period, before the new president takes office, the outgoing president shall carry out the duties of the president.

The last principle which was approved in today's session: If one of the candidates possessing qualifications for the candidacy according to this constitution dies 10 days before the voting day, the election shall be postponed for 2 weeks. Accordingly, if between the first and second round of elections one of the two candidates with the highest number of votes dies, the election shall again be postponed for a further 2 weeks. This principle was approved with 54 votes for, 2 votes against and 7 abstentions.

COMMUNIST GROUPS ACCUSED OF 'MISLEADING' INNOCENT KURDS

LD151150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the staff of Kordestan problems [setad-e masa'el-e Kordestan]:

The mopping-up operation in Sardasht is underway by the army special forces, especially the First Division's rangers. Yesterday, in a serious clash near (Chemdan), a great many counterrevolutionaries were killed. The rangers entered the village, searched it and returned safely. Today, the rangers continued their mopping-up operation in the same area and again returned to their barracks without suffering any casualties.

The counterrevolutionaries, seeing themselves weakened against the fighting froces and knowing that they would be decisively defeated in any calculated clash, are resorting to poisonous and dastardly propaganda in order to compensate for their disgraceful defeat. What they do is to invade innocent villagers' homes late at night, threaten the wives and children of those loyal to the revolution and even liquidate their close relatives, thus creating fear and intimidation in the region.

These counterrevolutionaries enter villagers' homes and demand food, and if anyone refuses he is then threatened with death. They go to people's homes at night, abduct innocent young people and demand at least one young man from each household to help them. Otherwise, they will not remain immune from their savagery.

The mighty hand of God will annihilate these savage plotters; there is no worse disgrace than that a group, relying on the most reactionary foreign socialist governments, is taking a stance against the Islamic Iranian revolution; it sheds the blood of its compatriots with the money and weapons provided by aliens; they are adopting a path determined by CIA colonialists. These mercenaries are deceiving the simple people claiming, as it were, to defend the Islamic Iranian revolution and to be loyal to imam Khomeyni's leadership. However, when it is asked: If you believe in his leadership and revolution, then why is it that you do not follow his orders, they have nothing to say.

[Words indistinct] express regret, insult the revolution and the leaders. What greater disgrace than that Israel and imperialism welcome and support their activities; what greater disgrace than that the magical revolution of Iran condemns them, when thousands of selfless revolutionaries are preparing themselves for a jihad in order to forestall their ominous plots and head towards Kordestan? A handful of cowards--luckless and discredited people planning to conceal these inhuman crimes and treason against Iran and revolution under leftwing and extremist slogans--deceive the people and seek to justify their crimes. How can one ignore the fact that the Iranian revolution has taken place and attach any value to this bankrupt group which is being fed by foreign power, money and weapons?

A number of these mercenaries, calling themselves guerrillas, believe that another revolution must be launched; they do not believe in Islam, God and the prophet. They want to launch a communist revolution. Therefore, the victory of the Iranian revolution is like a thorn in their side. They suffer because of the solidarity of the Iranian people and selflessness of revolutionaries; and when they are defeated in Tehran and other big cities, they head toward Kordestan to take advantage of the conducive situation there and then mislead the innocent Kurds for their ominous plans. These mercenaries will insure their disgrace in history and their own eternal shame; they will not be able to deceive anyone with their seemingly appealing slogans and senseless propaganda.

The heroic people of Iran will defeat them with an iron fist and will fly the glorious flag of the Islamic Iranian revolution, a flag which is the source of hope and aspiration of the oppressed and will frustrate the ominous plots by colonialism and imperialism.

STUDENTS, GUARDS FAST TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH PALESTINIANS

GF150640 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Text] In an expression of sympathy with Muslim Palestinian brothers and sisters who have gone on hunger strike in Israeli prisons, dungeons, a group of students from the University of Shiraz began fasting today.

According to reports from our correspondent in Jahrom, thousands of Jahrom people began fasting this morning at the invitation of the reconstruction crusade headquarters.

The Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Shiraz also announced that corps members will begin a similar fast Monday.

SUSPENSION, CANCELLATION OF SOME LOCAL ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD151252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Interior Ministry has issued a list of towns in which town council elections have been suspended. The towns affected are as follows: Salmas, Borujerd, Khalkhal, Nahavand, Sarab, Marvdast, Talesh, Esfarayen, Zahedan, Neyriz, Saravan and Rasht. At the same time on orders from the Interior Ministry elections in Kordestan Province in the towns of Sanandaj, Saqqez, Baneh, and in Western Azarbayjan Province in the towns of Mahabad, Sardasht and Iranshahr have been canceled.

CHIEF OF STAFF CONTINUES FARS PROVINCE TOUR

GF150625 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Parachute jumps, free-falls and heavy drops were performed this morning at Zargham grounds by the personnel of the 55th Air Brigade in the presence of Gen Shaker, joint chief of staff of the Army of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

General Shaker this morning continued his inspection tour of the regional garrison and Fars military units and visited the units stationed at the infantry center.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS ARMED FORCES FOIL 14 OCT COUP ATTEMPT

LD151717 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is a statement issued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan security forces:

The process of the Great Sawr Revolution continues from the viewpoint of surface and depth [as heard]. The people of the homeland, by their social and economic victories, by exposing the enemies of the revolution and by frustrating all conspiracies of the reactionaries and imperialist agents, are scoring great achievements. With every victory of the revolution, the enemies of the people and the homeland struggle to create division between our people by embarking on reactionary conspiracies. For some time, a number of reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries, traitors and treacherous elements have undertaken conspiracies against the interest of the people of our homeland and have continued their anti-Khalq activities. The responsible authorities, while truly observing the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, have followed the course of activities of these traitorous elements.

On the evening of 14 October, the reactionaries and the band of traitors against the homeland and the revolution, in order to create anxiety among the noble and hard-working people of Kabul, under the leadership of Gholam Mohammad Farhad, retired Maj Gen 'Abdolmajid Spinghar, Aqa Gol Ba'es, La'l Pacha'alemi, Qadir Piawari, 'Abdol Majid and Zaher, in collusion with a number of other traitorous elements, and assisted by alien aggressors, embarked on sabotage in Kabul. It was very quickly foiled by the heroic People's Armed Forces. The conspirators were arrested and their case is under investigation.

The voices of these reactionaries have been recorded, and irrefutable and undeniable evidence and documents have been obtained from them.

Long live the people of Afghanistan! Long live the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan! Long live the heroic People's Armed Forces!

AFP Report

BK160935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 16 (AFP)--The Seventh Infantry Division was behind an attempt yesterday to overthrow the month-old regime of President Hafizollah Amin of Afghanistan, a reliable source said here today.

The high level of tension and the number of tanks on the streets of the capital led observers in Kabul to believe the division had mutinied.

Eye witnesses said that fighting continued at the Division's Rishkur barracks, in the Kabul suburbs, until late yesterday. By early evening the tanks were being withdrawn from the streets, but the radio station was still very heavily guarded.

President Hafizollah Amin, who seized power in a bloodless coup last month, now has the situation under control, observers added.

Last night Kabul Radio reported that a plot against the pro-Soviet regime had been foiled. "The conspirators" had been arrested and "an enquiry had started," the radio added.

The overthrow attempt was led by General Abdolmajid Spinghar and a second officer identified as Colonel Duran, the radio said. They had been arrested along with several members of the Afghan Millat Party, the report added.

The party, which is led by Gholam Mohammad Farhad, draws its members from the educated Westernised middle class.

AMIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 14 OCT

GF160620 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 15 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The Council of Ministers, chaired by Hafizollah Amin, met last night from 1600 until 2200 hours at the People's House.

At the start of the session, Hafizollah Amin briefed the council members on the domestic situation and said: All government officials relying on their revolutionary vitality, resourcefulness, and creativity, must try to increase government revenues and prevent unnecessary expenditures. Motivated by patriotism and genuine love and concern for the homeland, which is the common home of all of us, every Afghan individual must carry out his mission and fulfill his responsibilities with resourcefulness and pride. He must feel that he is an integral part of the machinery set in motion by the Great Revolution to improve our society. Maintaining the momentum cannot be limited to one or a few persons: All true owners of this land must participate in the patriotic and revolutionary job and battle.

Afterward, the council discussed and debated the proposals from various ministries and issued pertinent resolutions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STAFF WELCOMES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD152113 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The appointment of Hafizollah Amin as the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's general secretary, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the resolution of the extraordinary plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the resolution of the Revolutionary Council and the Khalqi message of Comrade Amin were welcomed in the course of a meeting by the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the meeting, which took place in the Stori Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon, Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister andminister of foreign affairs, referred in a revolutionary speech to the duty of the commission to formulate the country's progressive and revolutionary constitution. He said: The democratic system that is going to come about in Afghanistan will not be of the bourgeois democratic type but will have a revolutionary essence and context which will realize benefits for our working class and other toiling strata.

6-MILLION-DOLLAR SUGAR DEAL MADE WITH USSR

GF150541 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The government Department of Monopolies and the Soviet firm [name indistinct] today concluded an agreement whereby Afghanistan will purchase $6.12 million of sugar. According to terms of this agreement, the purchased sugar will be delivered to Afghan authorities at Afghan borders over the next 5 months.

AMIN ADDRESSES OPENING OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

GF121024 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0558 GMT 10 Oct 79 GF

[Text of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA, and chairman of the draft constitution commission, delivered at the opening session of the draft constitution commission on 10 October--live]

[Excerpts] The Sawr Revolution brought the tyrannical system of exploitation to its knees and established the Khalqi and proletarian regime based on a strong alliance of workers, peasants, and progressive intellectuals. Now, based on rapidly developing and expanding production, it is striding toward a society devoid of exploitation of man by man. As a result, it is building a society devoid of any irreconcilable hostility among various classes and without tension among nations. [applause]

Under PDPA leadership our toiling people carefully reviewed and studied all aspects of Afghan society. They identified and analyzed the roots and sources of their misfortune and miseries. They then intensified their class struggles under the leadership of the working class to destroy the remnants of the feudalist regime and to eliminate the imperialist influence in Afghanistan on the path toward total victory for our proletarian revolution. These objectives were achieved under the PDPA leadership and with the participation of the valiant sons of the toiling people. Through [word indistinct] of the PDPA, brave patriots, and the nation's leadership, the Great Sawr Revolution began. Within 10 hours its victory was announced to the entire world over Radio Afghanistan. [applause]

The Great Sawr Revolution solidified the unity and affinity of the workers, peasants, all other toiling people, progressive intellectuals, national investors and businessmen. All patriots are now decisively defending their Khalqi regime. The Great Sawr Revolution, which succeeded and gained victory under the constructive leadership of the working class and the PDPA, firmly established friendship, brotherhood, and fraternal relations between the Afghan and Soviet nations, as well as international proletarian solidarity, as characteristics of Afghanistan's toiling people. [applause]

At this stage of perfecting the fruits of the Great Sawr Revolution, the PDPA is (?spearheading) the country's social and economic development. It is expanding the forces of production and increasing domestic production within beloved Afghanistan. It is conscious of the miseries resulting from the past regimes of absolutism and feudal leaders. It is aware of how the masses were kept under control, of the undesirable effect of such acts on individual personalities, and of the lack of consideration for collective works.

Our toiling people were also troubled by their lack of security and frustrated by encounters with stubborn or irresponsible government officials. To repudiate these negative factors and insure the desired and proper growth of the revolution, the PDPA took prompt and determined action to make the slogan Security, Legality, and Justice a reality. Noting the words of the leader of the world proletariat who said "we want a government that will always be under the supervision and control of all of the people of the country," we decided to satisfy the people's wishes by making the slogan Security, Legality, and Justice a reality through a constitution. [applause]

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Revolutionary Council determined a new constitution must be prepared and established a commission to draft it. All previous constitutions of Afghanistan--like all other constitutions of exploiting regimes--were for the purpose of guaranteeing and safeguarding the interests of ruling classes of exploiters. The DRA Constitution, which will be prepared through the tireless efforts of this commission and with affirmation and support of our toiling people, will always serve the toiling masses in accordance with the words of the leader of world proletariat. It will be a powerful means of struggle in the realization of a society devoid of exploitation of man by man. [applause]

That is why this commission represents all classes and sectors of our country's toilers--workers, peasants, people's heroic armed forces, progressive intellectuals, religious ulema and clergy, youth, teachers and professors, national investors and businessmen, and various ethnic groups. This way, the commission fully and collectively reflects the interests of all the forces and elements of Afghanistan's toiling masses. I am certain that all members of the commission to draft the DRA Constitution will undertake their work with a sense of great responsibility before history.

We must all realize that by participating in this commission, each and every one of us places ourselves before the people's court of inquiry. Just as the membership in this commission and its honest and fruitful work is a great honor, it also is a great and heavy responsibility. We must all realize that the first condition for providing liberty for the people--in the words of one of the first leaders of world proletariat--is that all officials must be responsible and accountable for all their actions to every citizen of the land in civil court and according to law. We cannot ignore this fact and this principle. [applause]

The commission and its goal has attracted the attention of all our toiling people, all friends and foes of our homeland, our people and our revolution. They are all watching to see how we meet the needs of our people and the interests of all our toiling masses. All workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals, national investors, businessmen, and various ethnic patriots of Afghanistan are full of expectations. They are filled with patriotic pride and hope for the future. Every one of them must be convinced that this is a constitution of the toiling people; that it provides a political system of the toiling people which will enable them to achieve victory over international complications and entanglements; and that this is a victory which we have achieved in the international arena. Our constitution must provide conditions that will permit all citizens and representatives of every class to actually take part in the discussion and preparation of governmental laws and in the election of representatives, as well as in the implementation of all state laws.

I expect the basic work and principles of this commission will consist of the basic teachings of the constructive forces of the working class, especially with regard to its overall structure, the actual laws on social and economic perfection, as well as the roles of individuals and the masses of the people in history and the proletarian dictatorship. This will result in perfection for the people, the revolution, and our beloved Afghanistan. [applause]

I now draw the attention of all esteemed members of the commission to the following points so they may always keep them in mind in fulfilling their heavy responsibility:

The DRA Constitution must not be based on fiction, fanciful theories, and empty feelings. It must have a very realistic and practical appraoch. [applause] But being realistic does not dictate a conservative approach.

It should be totally revolutionary and progressive. As the leader of the world proletariat has said: "When law and reality are divorced from each other, the constitution becomes contrived and artificial. But when the constitution and reality are combined, the constitution is not contrived or artificial." [applause]

Taking into account the class nature of the Great Sawr Revolution and the PDPA, the nature of the proletarian dictatorship, as well as the principles of the proletarian dictatorship, must be based on the principle of alliance and unity between workers and peasants. [applause]

The DRA Constitution must reflect the interests and wishes of the toiling people of Afghanistan by taking into consideration the historical facts so that it can be confirmed and affirmed by all toilers. The highest and most exalted force consists of the people themselves; that means the total control of forces should rest with the toiling people of the country. The basis of the DRA Government is the ownership of the major means of production in the form of public ownership on the path toward a society devoid of exploitation of man by man under a proletarian dictatorship in Afghanistan. By creating the necessary conditions for the destruction of all remnants of feudalism and by total eliminating any affinity for and affiliation with imperialism and [word indistinct] bourgeoisie,we plan to make the slogan From Each According to His Ability, to Each According to His Work a reality. [applause]

The basic social foundation of the DRA is the invincible alliance of workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals of all nationalities and ethnic groups in Afghanistan. The true and legal fraternity of all Afghan nationalities and ethnic groups, and their fraternal cooperation in building a society where the rule of All For One and One For All will become a reality, are the main wishes of all of our toiling people. [applause]

The defense of the motherland's honor and good reputation, the protection and further strengthening of the heroic army and all armed forces of the people, are lofty aims of all of our toilers. [applause] Other goals include further alinement and preparedness of the masses to fulfill their historic responsibilities in defense of the motherland and historic glories of the people.

We must provide for and secure the democratic rights and liberties for the toiling masses. There must be complete, legal and feasible fraternity of the toilers, without regard to sex, religion, creed, nationality, or race. There must be complete freedom of opinion; true respect and protection for the great religion of Islam; and the total elimination of all religious bigotry. Full cultural and physical development of the people and the democratic forces of Afghanistan will be based on the principle that the growth and development of every individual is the prerequisite for the growth and development of all. [applause]

On the basis of the law on the development of personalities, full utilization of the creative forces, of their abilities and capabilities, are part of our lofty goals. The best educational opportunities will be made available to all, to the extent possible, in order to educate and produce new individuals.

DRA foreign policy will be based on:

1. The development and strengthening of friendly and fraternal solidarity with all socialist countries, and especially with the USSR. [applause]

2. Defense of the labor, anti-imperialist, and national liberation movements and of the masses throughout the world.

3. Adherence to a policy of nonalinement and playing an active role in further strengthening of the nonalined movement in its struggles against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

4. The establishment of friendly relations with other countries under different social and economic regimes, based on fraternal (?relations) and mutual respect for national sovereignty and independence; reciprocal noninterference in internal affairs of each other; respect for human rights and basic freedoms; solving all disputes through diplomatic negotiations instead of armed threats; limitation of the arms race; and defending world peace and struggling to prevent wars. [applause]

Election to all government organs both in upper and lower echelons must be through general elections by direct and secret ballots. We shall destroy feudalism and eliminate the vestiges of imperialism in accordance with words of the leader of the world proletariat, who said: We do not believe in depriving the bourgeoisie from casting its ballots. The proletarian dictatorship can crush the bourgeoisie without depriving it of casting their ballots.

We will eliminate all possibilities and traces of exploitation, and we will assist all national investors and businessmen so that they can have the honor of playing a major role in the reconstruction and prosperity of the homeland. [applause]

All elected officials shall be responsible and accountable for their actions to their electors. As the leader of world proletariat has said: The only time elected officials can consider themselves to be the true and democratic representatives of the people and their wishes is when the very simple right [phrase as heard] of these officials is officially recognized and implemented by their electors. [applause] And we want our electors to have the very simple right [phrase as heard] of the elected officials.

Our enemies' propaganda and the critics of socialism always focus on people's personal property and assets. Just as the constructive forces of the working class have for many years made a mockery of the lies of the opponents of socialism, so will the DRA Constitution, by rendering their lies void and worthless. [applause] The constitution will not only provide security for personal property and assets, it will also guarantee the views of the first leaders of the world proletariat that a classless society does not deprive any individual from possessing the products of his society. The only thing it will do is prevent us from having the power of exporting the fruits of other people's labor through ownership. [applause]

On this basis, all remaining means of production are considered public property. The DRA Constitution is based on the principle that judicial power is considered part of state power. The leader of world proletariat says that the court is a state organ, something which is at times forgotten and overlooked by some, but for a member of the vanguard to overlook this fact is a sin. It must be within the power of a prosecutor to oversee the legality of our government apparatus from top to bottom; and it is under such supervision that the courts must enforce the provisions of the law with a total sense of freedom. The first leader of the world proletariat writes: "A judge has no one above himself but the law itself." [applause] The DRA Constitition considers collective leadership as the highest principle of our Khalqi government's organs.

The DRA Government and all bodies that are seeking to achieve a truly democratic nature are being organized on the basis of a democratic [words indistinct] which on the one hand the government organizations are centralized and the guidance of higher organizations by lower organizations, resulting in the lower organizations moving toward higher organizations; and on the other hand, local initiatives and activities are encouraged and promoted [sentence as heard]. The leader of world proletariat says: "We have only one splendid means by which we can further increase our state administration's apparatus--a means that none of the capitalistic governments possess and never will possess--the attraction of toiling people to participate in the daily chores of government administration. [applause]

The toiling people must actively participate in the administration of governmental affairs in a revolutionary and organizational manner by creating large Khalqi organizations. Our beloved Afghanistan is, legally and actually, the beloved country of the toiling people, the Pashtun, Baluch, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkomen, and Nurestani nationalities, and all of Afghanistan's tribes. The homeland belongs to them and they are the true owners and masters of their beloved homeland--beloved Afghanistan. [applause]

I hope that the work of the commission for the draft constitution will take place in such a way that the toilers of our country will have the chance to deliver and express their views, suggestions, wishes to the commission and can feel confident that they will not fall on deaf ears. I hope all our people will realize the slogan of Security, Legality and Justice is not a fiction; [applause] that they can participate in the preparation of the draft constitution of their Khalqi regime with total confidence, trust, joy, and happiness. The work of the commission in drafting the constitution and the procedures it follows will confirm our intentions, will show that every patriot in Afghanistan can participate in all Khalqi projects without fear and with pride in their history and the achievements of their heroic ancestors. This is particularly true for those persons who have left us. They should return to their homes, to their friends and relatives who are anxiously awaiting their return, to the atmosphere of legality and justice. They can resume living with honor in our beloved country, and they can be certain that the primary purpose of our Khalqi regime is to provide security for Muslim toilers so that every individual can engage in discharging his sacred religious duties and obligations with total freedom. The great religion of Islam not only is not in any danger in Afghanistan, it is fully respected and supported by our Khalqi regime. [applause]

All toiling people of Afghanistan--Pashtun, Baluch, Tajik, Uzbek, Turkomen, Hazara and Nurestani and all the ethnic groups and nationalities of our beloved country--welcome the start of the work by the commission. They welcome the assurance of a life devoid of all class inequities and tortures; devoid of suppression of religion and beliefs; devoid of all types of religious bigotry and ethnic and racial discrimination; the right to their national and ethnic languages. They are proudly announcing to the world that from now on all of us are free, that we can enjoy our life with freedom in our beloved country; that we are all equal and brothers among ourselves.

We say in all honesty to our dear and brave compatriots, who have been deceived: Reject the homeland's enemies; return to your homes as soon as possible and have full faith in your Khalqi regime. We are prepared to receive you with warm and open arms. We are now enjoying the best living conditions. Come live proudly among your own people so you can proudly defend your homeland, your people, and your revolution so you may earn eternal honor for yourselves. [applause] Our country has rid itself of suppression and fear.

All of us are living without any problems, in an atmosphere of security, legality and justice. We are all working for the homeland's prosperity and for its rapid development. Social, political, and ideological unity definitely now exists in Afghan society, where the working class will have the leading role.

In inaugurating this opening session of the commission, I call on all workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals, national investors and businessmen, and all other patriots to assist and cooperate fully to make the work of this commission a total success and to help produce the best possible draft constitution. They should submit to the commission their views, suggestions, and whatever useful information they may have to make this lofty goal a reality. By so doing they will render the best and the most honorable service to their homeland, their people, and their revolution. [applause]

In conclusion, I warn all comrades, all brave Afghans and compatriots, to beware of all enemies of our country, all enemies of our people and enemies of our revolution. Just as they launched false and treacherous propaganda against our Khalqi revolution, against our Khalqi regime, and against our Khalqi actions; just as they made wild accusations against the Great Sawr Revolution; just as they made unfounded accusations against our fellow Muslim brothers; just as they misinterpreted the revolutionary victories and fruits of the Great Sawr Revolution; just as they distorted the freeing of our toiling people from the yoke of feudalist exploitation and their rescue from the class slavery of the freeloaders; just as they contempuously mocked the slogan of Security, Legality and Justice--everyone can see that equality, fraternity and freedom of religious practice of Islam has been established in country and we are proud of it--our fanatical enemies are now making noise outside the country to create disputes and division among the followers of various sects of Islam. All of these enemies are using their official radios to counter the DRA Declaration providing a full pardon and amnesty for those compatriots deceived by our enemies. We have pardoned our deceived compatriots, but the radio stations of the imperialists and foreign reactionary sources are using our declaration of amnesty on their radios for their own purposes. This pardon and amnesty is from us for certain deceived members of our nation; but it has set international imperialism and reaction on fire. I am certain that the start of the work of this commission will result in a similar reaction from our imperialist and reactionary enemies. I am also certain they will launch a large-scale propaganda campaign against us based on treacherous and false accusations.

All our patriots have frustrated and offset the plots of imperialism and reaction. They are now tirelessly engaged in the reconstruction of their beloved homeland. I know, by the same token, that they will participate in the work of the commission and confront and destroy all enemy propaganda and accusations aimed at us. [applause]

Those who knowingly or unknowingly dance to the tune of imperialism and reaction, who make false propaganda and accusations against us, against our people, against our revolution, and against our party, will be disgraced and put to shame. Our people will move forward to build a bright future for themselves. [applause]

LIST OF PEOPLE TO DRAW UP CONSTITUTION APPROVED

LD121855 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Decree No 9 of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA]

[Text] The extraordinary session of the DRA's Revolutionary Council was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, at 0900 today at the People's House.

The Revolutionary Council of the DRA warmly received the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA on the appointment of the commission to draft the First Constitution of the DRA, which was adopted following the Khalqi message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, on 17 September, with a view to consolidating democratic legality in all the state and social organs. The council regarded it as yet another important and fundamental step toward realizing the lofty aims of the Great Sawr Revolution and the building of a society free of exploitation of man by man.

The DRA's Revolutionary Council welcomed with revolutionary warmth the resolution of the Political Bureau on the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, the initiator of the formulation of the first Constitution for the DRA, as the chairman of the commission drafting the DRA Constitution.

The DRA's Revolutionary Council unanimously endorsed and approved the members of the commission on drafting the DRA Constitution who were appointed at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee in Mizan at the beginning of this month, and announced by Decree No 5 of 1 October issued by Comrade Hafizollah Amin.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION REQUESTS CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

GF130900 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 GF

[Text of 11 October announcement of the Executive Committee of the commission to draft the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--DRA--Constitution]

[Text] As all esteemed citizens are aware, and in keeping with the valuable points stated in the 17 September 1979 Khalqi message of the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [PDPA] president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, at its historic session of 10 October 1979, appointed the members of the commission to draft the DRA Constitution in accordance with Decree No 5 and the instructions of Comrade Haifzollah Amin.

All citizens are also aware that the first working session of the committees of the commission to draft the DRA Constitution, as officially inaugurated on 10 October 1979 with the scholarly message of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, officially began their work this morning.

Inasmuch as the DRA Constitution belongs to all noble citizens of Afghanistan so that all esteemed citizens may have a practical role and part in this historic moment, thereby insuring that their wishes, objectives, and goals are reflected in this historic document; and on the basis of the historic statement of 10 October by Comrade Hafizollah Amin: All patriotic workers, peasants, ulema and clergy, progressive intellectuals, national investors and businessmen, women, youth, and all toiling people of Afghanistan are sincerely invited to express and submit their views and suggestions with total freedom to the secretariat of the commission charged with drafting the DRA Constitution. By so doing, they can help the above commission to prepare a draft constitution which will be truly democratic, realistic, and revolutionary and responsive to the exalted goals of the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan.

RALLIES HELD SUPPORTING DRAFT CONSTITUTION COMMISSION

GF131010 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 GF

[Excerpt] Grand marches and rallies were held in Kabul today to mark the start of work by the commission to draft a constitution. Tens of thousands of our toiling and patriotic people participated.

The rallies and marches were staged in different areas of the city and were led by local party members. They were attended by party members, members of the Khalqi Women's and Youth organizations; members of labor unions; members of cooperative funds; members of farm cooperatives; members of the committee for defense of the revolution; government officials; university professors and students; and thousands of our noble and patriotic citizens to express their appreciation and gratitude for the start of work by the commission.

BAKHTAR correspondents report from the provinces that the start of work by the commission was also celebrated in various provinces with glorious rallies and grand marches.

PASHTUNISTAN ULEMA PRAISE FORMATION OF COMMISSION

LD131756 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1530 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Tira branch of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Pashtunistan has expressed most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the appointment of a commission to draft the first Afghan Constitution in a letter to Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the government members and all the working people of Afghanistan.

The ulema have also declared their all-round support for the Khalqi Government of Afghanistan and expressed readiness for all forms of sacrifice in eliminating the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution. They have endorsed the declaration of the Jam'iyat al-Ulema of Afghanistan in support of Amin's leadership.

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTION COMMISSION

LD132250 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the commencement of the work of the commission drafting the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a grand meeting was held today by the officials and staff members of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education. In the meeting, Prof Mahmud Suma, the minister of higher and vocational education, in a speech said:

As we all know, the great commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, in his Khalqi message, assured the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan that henceforth the patriotic people of Afghanistan will live under the slogan of Security, Legality, and Justice.

Thus, for the realization of this scientific and progressive slogan, a constitution which would insure the rights and security of peoples is a necessity, for which purpose our Khalqi government has appointed a commission to draft this great national document, work on which has begun in practice already.

PROCEDURE FOR COMMITTEE DRAFTING CONSTITUTION APPROVED

LD142232 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The term of procedure of the work of the committees of the commission for drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been approved. The Secretariat of the commission for drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reports that the work committees of the commission for drafting the constitution were convened at Stori Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. In today's meeting of the work committees, (?work reports) of the members of the committee were presented by the chairman of the committee and were all-sidedly discussed. The Secretariat adds that in yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee after discussion and assessment, the term of procedure of the work of the committees of the commission for drafting the constitution was unanimously approved. This term of procedure is being implemented after it has been approved by the commission for drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

INDIA

ISI: SCIENCE DELEGATION HEAD MEETS USSR'S KIRILLIN

BK150939 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0841 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Leader of the Indian delegation to the Indo-Soviet Joint Subcommission on Science and Technology, M.G.K. Menon, called on Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin in Moscow on October 12, reports AIR [All India Radio]. They exchanged views on the progress of various Indo-Soviet joint projects in fundamental and applied sciences. The 4-day session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Subcommission on Science and Technology ended on October 12.

AFP: BORDER SECURITY MEN ARRESTED AS PAKISTANI SPIES

BK151517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Oct (AFP)--Five members of the Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) have been arrested in Indian-held Kashmir on the charge of spying for Pakistan, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

A PTI dispatch from Srinagar, summer capital of the border state, quoted official sources there as saying that the suspects were passing on defence secrets to a Pakistani agency across the "line of control" in the disputed state.

They were said to have been operating for the unidentified agency for the past three years.

The arrests followed a tip-off by some other BSF men.

An official spokesman of the Border Security Forces later here tonight denied that five BSF men have been arrested on the charge of spying in the Indian-held Kashmir.

CPI-M, CPI, CONGRESS REACH POLL UNDERSTANDING

BK151632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], the CPI and the Congress have decided to work unitedly in the coming Lok Sabha elections to defeat, what they called, the communal and authoritarian forces.

An agreement to this effect is reported to have been reached at a meeting in New Delhi between the CPI-M general secretary, Mr E. M.S. Namboodripad, and the CPI general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, and the Congress president, Mr Devraj Urs.

Briefing newsmen, the AICC [All India Congress Committee] general secretaries, Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha and Mr Yunuis Salim, said that it was also agreed that the three parties would collectively strive to strengthen secular, progressive and democratic forces. The agreement, they said, will apply to Kerala also. Referring to certain differences with the left parties in Kerala, Mrs Sinha said they are confident of sorting them out.

GANDHI TO CONTEST ELECTION FROM RAE BARELI CONSTITUENCY

BK160913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president of the Uttar Pradesh unit of the Congress-I, Mrs Mohsina Kidwai, has said that her party will contest all the 85 Lok Sabha seats in the state in the coming elections. Speaking to newsmen in Muzaffarnagar, she did not rule out the possibility of adjustment of seats with the Bahuguna group.

Mrs Kidwai announced that Mrs Gandhi will contest the election from Rae Bareli constituency.

About the Preventive Detention Act, she expressed the fear that it will be misused against her party workers.

PAKISTAN

POLITICIANS DEMAND FIRM ELECTION SCHEDULE

BK160741 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 16 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, in a statement issued in Rawalpindi yesterday, urged the government to announce the date and schedule for general elections after consulting political leaders.

A plea for holding elections on the due date of November 17 has been made by PDP [Pakistan Democratic Party] chief Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, and the information secretary of Khaksar Tehrik Mr (Shujjad Umar).

The secretary general of Pakistan Muslim League-Pagaro Group, Mr S. M. Zaffar, in a statement yesterday urged the president to announce a firm schedule for elections allowing the maximum number of political parties.

The JUP [Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan] president, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, talking to newsmen in Quetta yesterday, demanded immediate removal of restrictions on political parties to enable the political parties to approach the electorate to project their viewpoints.

BRIEFS

AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES--The UN High Commissioner for Refugees--UNHCR--is to give Pakistan $10 million for relief to Afghan refugees. The UNHCR Executive Committee said in Geneva 12 October that the financial assistance would be used to provide essential shelter, food and medical care to the refugees. The refugee agency will set up an office in Islamabad to help transfer of Afghan refugees further inland. The UNHCR report says the influx of Afghan refugees is continuing into Pakistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Oct 79 BK]